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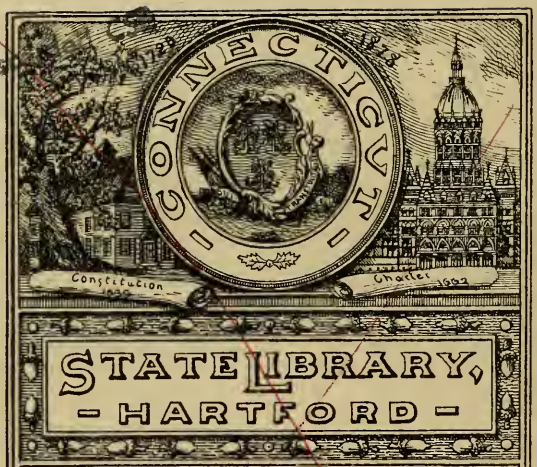
Temperance Addresses

BY

Jonathan K. Taylor

DEC 16 1916



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HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF MARYLAND, 1913.

Standing—Left to right: Wm. F. Cochran, Wm. H. Anderson, Superintendent, Daniel Baker.
Sitting—Jonathan K. Taylor, Chas. W. Dorsey, Rev. J. Fred. Heisse, Henry S. Dulaney.

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TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES

BY

JONATHAN K. TAYLOR

BALTIMORE, MD.

Personal Liberty Ends Where Public Injury Begins

Fifty Years of Temperance Work, 1865–1915

Better is a little with righteousness
than great revenues with injustice
—Prov. 16:8

DEC 16 1916

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THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF MARYLAND

DECEMBER 1915

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FIELD OFFICERS ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF MARYLAND, 1915.

REV. T. M. HARE,
State Superintendent.

REV. CHARLES M. LEVISTER,
Assistant State Supt.

J. BIBB MILLS, ESQ.,
Attorney.

INTRODUCTION.

Jonathan K. Taylor was born in Loudoun County, Va., September 3d, 1838, and came to Baltimore November 6th, 1879, to establish a General Agency for the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance. William Daniel, the President, organized the Alliance in 1873. Mr. Taylor became an active member, speaking in many counties of the State and in Baltimore City on the subject of local option, which was the watchword of the Alliance. He made his first address on temperance before a club in Coatesville, Pa., on December 31st, 1865, and from that time has been a most ardent and active worker in the temperance cause.

Mr. Taylor is Vice-President of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance of Baltimore City, Incorporated, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation with the Anti-Saloon League of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, and Chairman of the Committee on Temperance of the Baltimore Monthly Meeting of Friends.

By direction of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland a number of his addresses, and extracts from same, etc., have been collected and published in this pamphlet, with the hope that it might aid in some degree in pressing forward the great temperance cause, which has been so largely a part of Mr. Taylor's life work in connection with his regular business.

Mr. Taylor's business offices are at 914 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Headquarters: Westerville, Ohio.

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THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF MARYLAND.

Headquarters: 800 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

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Rev. P. A. Heilman,
Rev. T. J. Lambert,
Isaac S. Field.

The State of Maryland contains 23 counties and Baltimore City—which is distinct from Baltimore County. Fourteen counties are wholly dry, the entire Eastern Shore (9 counties) and Carroll, Charles, Garrett, Montgomery and St. Mary's. Three counties have saloons in only one place each, viz.: at Havre de Grace, in Harford; Ellicott City, in Howard; Chesapeake Beach, in Calvert. Anne Arundel permits the sale of liquor in but two places, viz: Fifth District, near Baltimore, and in Annapolis. Frederick County is nearly dry. Four counties have some dry territory, viz.: Baltimore, Prince George, Washington and Allegany. Baltimore City has some territory dry by special enactment.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Headquarters: Evanston, Ill.

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Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-Large.
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Miss Mary B. Ervin, Genl. Secy. Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF MARYLAND.

Headquarters: 516 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

OFFICERS.

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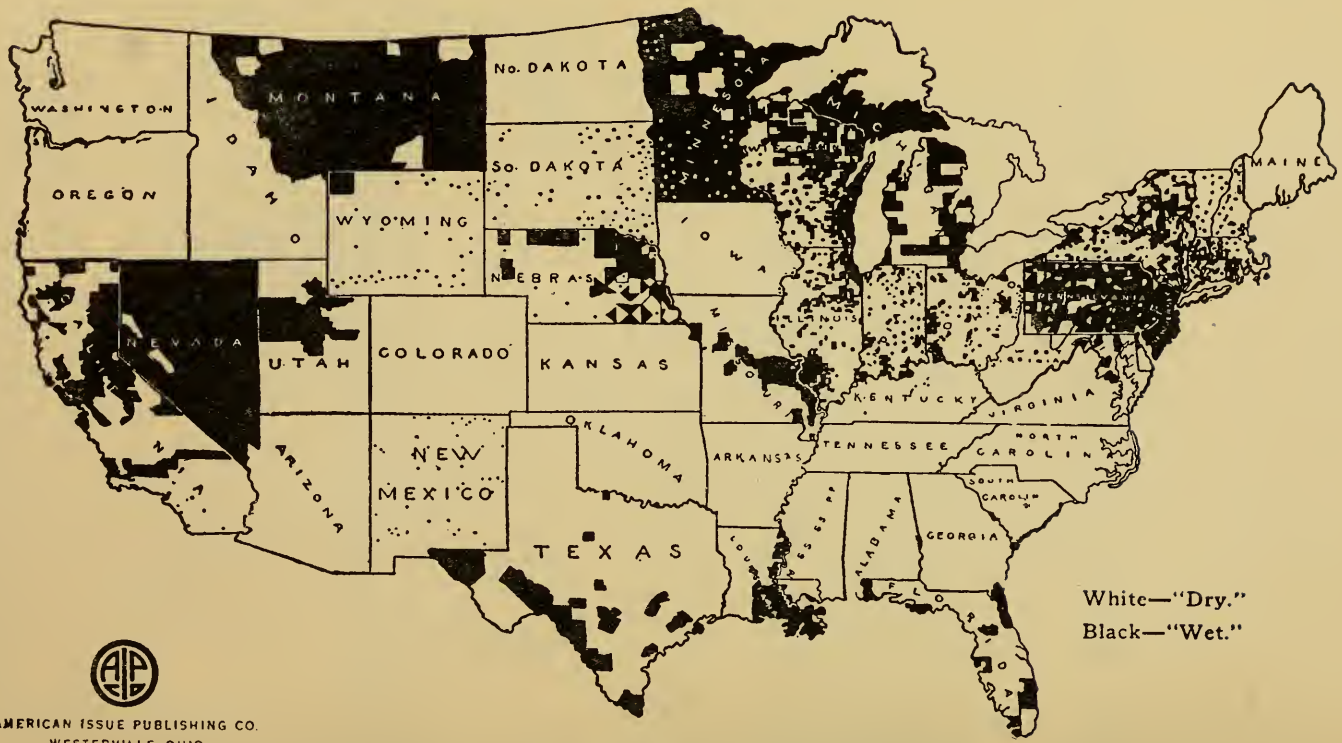
Mrs. Pauline W. Holme, Vice-President.
Mrs. Annie D. Starr, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. A. W. Rudisill, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. W. F. Jones, Treasurer.

This organization has had temperance text books introduced into the public schools of all the states of the Union, thus laying the foundation for the great temperance reform which is now making such marvelous progress.



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WESTERVILLE OHIO

"Wet" and "Dry" territorial map of the United States, April 1, 1915.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES.

ADDRESS BY JONATHAN K. TAYLOR, 12TH MONTH 31ST, 1865, BEFORE A CLUB IN COATESVILLE, PA.

GENTLEMEN:—In order that food may be easily digested and replace the waste of the system, two things are essential: First, the food must be of such a nature that it is easily decomposed into its elements; and second, this change must not have commenced before it is taken into the system.

Alcohol is never found in nature. It is only found when manufactured by the putrefaction process. There is no alcohol in sugar until its decomposition commences, when it is changed into alcohol and carbonic acid (CO_2). Sugar is the top of the formative process. Water is taken into the system and is not decomposed, but has its various uses, forming about four-fifths of the human body.

What becomes of the alcohol when taken into the system? It is thrown into the blood and sent over the system. Albumen, the principal ingredient of the blood, contains all the ingredients of the body. Illustration: Egg, from which chicken is hatched. Pour alcohol on the white of an egg and it thickens the albumen and renders it ropy.

Certain poisons, as demonstrated by Dr. Jerey in his experiments on cat, dog and man, affect different parts of the body and have a local tendency. Strychnine affects the spine; lead, the wrist; oil of tobacco, the heart; alcohol, the brain. Limbs may be lost and still the man is left, but destroy the brain and he ceases to be a man. A British naval officer lost both legs and arms, and stated to his lady love that he released her from their engagement but she said, "No, not while enough of his body remains to contain his soul."

Circulation of the blood compared to express service.

Pepsin is neutralized by alcohol. Alcohol is called a stimulant because it summons all the powers of the system to expel it. "Intoxication" means poisoning. It comes from a Latin word which means poison. There is 4 or 5 per cent of alcohol in beer, and a much larger quantity in hard cider.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT WILMINGTON, DEL., BEFORE A LABOR ORGANIZATION, IN NOVEMBER, 1874.

I learn from your president that many of you have the honor to represent the various mechanical industries of Wilmington. You gentlemen have supplied the philosopher's stone of the 19th century.

The ancient alchemists utterly failed in their efforts to find some material which would change all things into gold. The mechanic has succeeded. He takes the ore and fashions it into useful articles which are converted over the counter into gold. He changes iron into gold, copper into gold, lead into gold, wood into gold. The philosopher's dream is realized. Whenever I see a master mechanic fashioning the rough, crude

materials into the highly polished, useful implements of civilization, I never fail to be impressed with his mechanical ability and usefulness.

"Man, know thyself, all wisdom centers here." "This above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as day the night, thou canst not then be false to any man."

Nature, in all her operations, is under a divine power called law. This law acts throughout the material world, but we must look higher than nature for its origin. Physical laws have an origin as divine as the laws that regulate the soul, all proceeding from the same great source. It is man's duty to study these laws and regulate his conduct accordingly.

Man is a threefold being: First, the physical; second, the mental; third, the moral. My object to-night is to consider as briefly as practicable the effect of alcohol on these three natures separately, and then upon man as a whole.

The infant is the most helpless of all young creatures. Birds of the Pacific slope dart into the ocean as soon as hatched, and gather food for support. The child grows in a curious way. Food should be easily decomposed. It must not be decayed when eaten. The soil and minerals around us have the same elements as the food we eat, but in that state they cannot support our bodies. You must have good materials to erect a dwelling; so the human being must be supplied with the proper kind of food in order to make a good, strong and healthy man. Alcohol injures the digestion, stunts the body in its growth, weakens the will power and enfeebles the intellect; so, the healthy man is always a total abstainer.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 15TH AND RACE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, SECOND MONTH 27, 1885.

More than a century ago a few patriotic, fearless citizens denied the so-called divine right of kings to rule, and proceeded to establish a republican or democratic form of government on this continent. They declared that all men were created free and equal, and that among the inalienable rights of man are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A democratic or republican form of government is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and not a government of any one interest.

The people are supreme. The majority, right or wrong, must rule for the time. The laws therefore indicate the will of the people. To educate the understanding on any subject, or to arouse the public conscience, is in reality manufacturing law. To crystallize these views and sentiments into positive form is enacting law. How different is the government under the Czar. In a democratic form of government the power ascends from the people up to the elected officers. In a monarchy power emanates from the ruler and passes down to his subjects, the people. The ballot-box must decide under a democratic form of government. There are no bounds to the public will. The people tyrannical to themselves would be like a man trying to sit down on himself. This government was founded to protect life

and liberty, and to secure happiness for the people. Liberty is founded on the church, the school house, the press and the home.

The republican form of government has been on trial for 100 years. With all its defects it is the best yet devised. The church, the school, the press and the home have all been on trial for 100 years. So have the various trades and manufactures. So has the liquor traffic. The results of each are apparent. "By their fruits ye shall know them." If there is a defendant of the saloon present, let him take the stand and answer "Guilty" or "Not guilty."

How about the habits and personal rights of the convicts? If total abstinence is good in the jail and penitentiary, is it not better out?

Gladstone said that drink was worse than war, pestilence and famine. The saloon indicted! From 60,000 to 100,000 inebriates fill drunkards' graves each year, and their places are constantly filled. The United States census shows 12,000 persons insane. Listen to their mutterings and gibberish, caused by alcohol. One-third die each year and their places are filled. About 12,000 human idiots are born so through the agency of alcohol. Is this all? It causes at least three-fourths of all the crime in the land! Think of the murders, arson, theft, paupers and misery drink has caused! What heart-aches, what floods of tears!

What has King Alcohol to say? He admits this terrible indictment, but says protect and control me. Regulate me. Protect what for, and whom from? Can you name a good thing alcohol has ever done? Then why protect it because it pays $50,000,000 into the treasury? It puts imbeciles and moral lepers in high places of trust. It costs $900,000,000 to the people.

Total abstinence alone is safe. I have often compared moderate drinking and total abstinence to two bridges running parallel across a dangerous stream. One of these bridges, which I called the total abstinence bridge, has a tight floor, safely protecting all who cross on it. The other is the moderate drinkers' bridge. In this case, the joists are separated, leaving openings between them. Those who are strong, steady of nerve and careful, can step from joist to joist, and many go over in safety; but the weak are careless, the sons of those who have once been strong and become weak, and many of these fall between the joists, thus contributing to that vast army of inebriates, whose lives are sorrowful, resulting in great misery and premature death.

Beer, cider, wine and whiskey all contain alcohol. Consequently, all are poisonous. Professor Liebig said that eight quarts of beer was not equal to as much meal as would lie on a knife-point.

The body has local attractions for atoms of food, and the same great law applies to poisons. Mercury affects the salivary glands; white lead, the wrist; tobacco, the heart; strychnine, the coatings of the alimentary canal; and alcohol, the brain.

We control and regulate the boy, the horse, the fruit tree, and not the rattlesnake nor the bramble bush.

Does high license stop the production of murder and insanity? Does money to the state draw its fangs? Its claims remind one of the boy who murdered his father and mother and then pleaded with the judge for leniency because he was an orphan.

The saloon graduates for the penitentiary and almshouses. Who pays the bill? If we can't keep man from whiskey, try keeping whiskey from man.

The tree is known by its fruit. The legitimate fruit of alcohol is murder, degradation, misery, death. You say we can't enforce prohibition. Can you enforce license? Who says we can't enforce prohibition? Do you ask the murderer whether you can enforce laws on murder? What shall we do? Why, stop the sale by law and remove the responsibility from our shoulders. The question is, What will the liquor traffic do with us, not what are we going to do with it?

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT JACKSON GROVE CAMP MEETING, AUGUST 4, 1886.

The presiding officer has told you that when the Methodists and the Quakers get after the devil, he has to depart. I trust this may be true. We will join hands in the chase at any rate.

Our democratic form of government enables the people to make the laws under which they live; therefore, the responsibility for the existence of the legalized liquor traffic rests directly upon the people themselves. We must educate the people and arouse them to act, and thus make it impossible to legalize a so-called business that is destroying our people. We have tried the saloon for a hundred years, and its history cannot show a good thing that it has ever done, but its path is strewn with disease, poverty, murder, and death. Then why continue it longer? If we take the trades, manufactures, etc., for a hundred years, we will find that they have all greatly benefited the people; therefore, they should be continued.

Our liberty is founded on the church, schoolhouse, home and press. Liberty, with the advocates of the saloon, means more liquor. Even in 1813 liquor dealers were members of the church in good standing. To-day, what a change! The saloon is indicted. "By their fruits ye shall know them. Do men gather figs of thistles or grapes of thorns? The tree that bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire."

Eighty thousand to 100,000 premature deaths each year are caused by liquor; 12,000 lunatics, 10,000 idiots. These are the ravages of a continued war. Gladstone said that drink was worse than war, pestilence and famine. It is declared to be the cause of three-fourths of all crime. Governor Colquitt says nine-tenths. Governor Smith, of Virginia, says four-fifths. The saloonkeeper is our legally authorized agent for recruits for the penitentiary, the jail, and the gallows. Grief's saloon, 54 Lake Street, Chicago, was the headquarters for anarchists Fielding, Spies, Parsons and Schwabb. Look at the saloon. At the front door is an army of miserable victims of an insatiable appetite. At the back door are the men who run the business, making vast amounts of money, with a fiendish greed for human victims at any cost. Where are their resources, the plundered people? The liquor traffic controls caucus, state and municipal government. It has set itself on the throne at Washington and in our state capitol and defies the people. It is a vampire, sucking the life-blood from all other business. There is annually spent for intoxicants over $944,000,000, and yet the children cry

for bread. The amount spent for bread is $505,000,000; and for meat, $303,000,000; education, $85,000,000; and foreign missions, $5,000,000; and for home missions the amount is too small to mention. Now we will consider the other side. I want to be fair. The liquor men say, "We admit all you say, but they are the evils from a good thing." Let us see. What is alcohol? It is a poison and impedes digestion. If you will put a piece of meat in each of two glasses, and obtain some gastric juice from the stomach of a living person, or a person just killed by an accident, and place this upon each of the pieces of meat, the gastric juice will immediately commence to decompose or digest the meat. Pour a quantity of alcohol on one of the pieces, and the decomposition will immediately cease. This shows that alcohol in the stomach preserves the food and does not assist the digestion.

"No criminal ever felt the halter draw who had a good opinion of the law." You can't regulate this business. The only way to deal with it is to destroy it root and branch.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED ON THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 2, 1888, IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES AT ANNAPOLIS.

The government under which we live is democratic in form, in contradistinction to a monarchical government. If we were subjects of the Czar and wanted prohibition, all we would have to do would be to get the ear of the Czar, and if he approved of it, the edict would be promulgated; but under our form of government, the people must rule, right or wrong. Hence, when we feel that we are aggrieved by oppression, our only remedy is to go to the people with our complaint and endeavor to influence a majority to our way of thinking. If we can get a majority on our side, then the law we complain of can be repealed and our views substituted, but not until then. This, therefore, is or should be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The people we represent believe there is a business in nine counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, which is inimical to the best interests of the people. We ask you to pass a law allowing these several localities to decide this question for themselves. We ask this, not as a privilege, but as a right under the form of government under which we live. It is claimed by some that we have no right to legislate on the liquor question, as it will interfere with personal liberty; but we must remember that personal liberty ends where public injury begins. I will quote our distinguished fellow citizen, Chief Justice Taney: "If any state deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens and calculated to produce idleness, vice or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether if it thinks proper."

According to the Bill of Rights and Constitution of the State of Maryland, we are fully convinced that the legislature has no right or power to license the liquor traffic in any part of this state, and we quote from the Bill of Rights to prove our contention, as follows:

"Article 1. That all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and is instituted for the good of the people. And that they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such a manner as they may deem expedient."

"Article 4. That monopolies are *odious*, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered."

"Article 43. That the legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue; the extension of a judicious system of general education; the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, manufactures, agriculture, commerce, and a general amelioration of the condition of the people."

We submit our case, that no authority can be found in the Bill of Rights or the Constitution empowering the legislature to make any law that does not work for the amelioration and benefit of the people. It is acknowledged by all that the legalized liquor traffic is the greatest source of poverty, degradation and crime in our midst. Therefore, we claim that under our Bill of Rights and Constitution there is no authority for licensing the sale of intoxicants. There is no rightful power delegated to man by the Almighty to make any law that is detrimental to the best interests of the human family. Law is primarily intended to protect the weak and improve the condition of mankind generally, and not to injure the people. Gentlemen of the Legislature, in all fairness, we ask you to give the same consideration at least to the protection of our boys that you have given to the cultivation of the young oyster and to the stock and game of the state. I thank you kindly for your attention, and most earnestly ask you to give this subject your best judgment, as the responsibility rests on you as the present lawmakers of the state.

[Copied from the Published Proceedings.]

STATEMENT IN FAVOR OF LOCAL OPTION AS THE BEST METHOD OF COMBATING THE LIQUOR EVIL, MADE AT FRIENDS' UNION, HELD IN NEW YORK, SIXTH MONTH 1, 1888.

Jonathan K. Taylor expressed his utter detestation of the saloon as a menace to the free institutions of our land. "For this poison alcohol, nine hundred millions of dollars are poured out every year, and no benefit results from it. Can we afford to license such an evil? We build institutions of learning, and on the other side license an institution that prepares its graduates for the alms-house and the insane asylum. We must agitate, educate, and arouse public conscience against this evil." The speaker testified to his own experience of the value of the system of prohibition by local option. It is efficient as an educator of the public. In his own state (Maryland) more than half of the counties had established local option, with the result that very many of the local jails were tenantless; and the number confined in the state penitentiary had been so reduced that a contractor who had previously hired prisoners to work at the shoe trade had been compelled to go to another state for lack of convict laborers.

Let us work for this reform at the polls in such a way as seems wisest to us. We can begin with local option for the separate counties, and as soon as we have gained enough of these we can put prohibition into the State Constitution. When it has gained enough states, it will go into the National Constitution.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED IN THE METHODIST CHURCH AT HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., OCTOBER 29, 1888.

Our government is democratic in form, being of, by and for the people, and is not a government for the hardware, sugar or liquor interests. To educate the people and to arouse the public conscience on any subject is a necessary step before we can enact the desired views into the form of law. Under our form of government law has no bounds except the public will. It is said that the people may become tyrannical. This reminds me of a man who tried to sit down on himself. It is claimed that liquor legislation will interfere with personal liberty. This reminds me of a story. It is said that a foreigner landed on our shores and was swinging his arm around in great joy that he was now in a land of liberty. His fist accidentally touched the nose of a by-stander, who instantly knocked him down. He said, "I thought I was in a land of liberty"; and the by-stander replied, "I will have you understand that your liberty ends where my nose begins."

The saloon is a recruiting station for the disturbers of the peace and many forms of villainy. The effect of the saloon being wholly bad, serving no good purpose whatever, it should not be allowed to exist. Its path for a hundred years has been strewn with poverty, misery and premature death. "By their fruits ye shall know them." "A tree that bringeth not forth good fruit shall be cut down and cast into the fire." What is alcohol? Alcohol is a poison and, whether taken in large or small quantities into the human system, is always injurious to health. It is the greatest deceiver imaginable. It fools the doctors as well as the people. It cannot help digestion, as it prevents digestion. It cannot give strength, as its ultimate effect is to weaken and prepare the way for disease. Its greatest danger is in increasing man's appetite for it in all forms. It weakens the will and makes him a slave to drink.

The saloon flourishes most when pay day comes. A story is told of a colored man by the name of Jim who ran up an account in the saloon, amounting to $1.00, which he paid with a silver dollar, leaving him but 10 cents. He went over to the meat store to get some meat and, finding he had but 10 cents left, ordered 10 cents' worth of liver to take home to his wife and children. Whilst there, the saloonkeeper came in and threw down a silver dollar and ordered 6 pounds of the best steak for his wife and children. Jim looked at the coin and repeated to himself, "This was my dollar. Six pounds of best steak for the saloonkeeper's wife and children and 10 cents' worth of liver for my wife and children, and I pay for them both. I will never go to the saloon again. It robs my family."

Baltimore drinks up the value of all its real estate every 20 or 25 years, and its personal property every 6 or 8 years.

It has been proven that you cannot regulate the saloon any more than you can fire off a gun slowly. You cannot regulate an irregularity.

Miss Willard says that a saw-mill consumes logs, and that a rum-mill consumes boys.

There are 10½ million children in the United States at school, and 7½ million children not at school. Five-twelfths of children of school age are not at school.

There are 10 million voters in the United States, a million of whom are illiterate. One in 5 can't read, and 1 out of every 6 can't write.

High license reminds me of a girl that married a man to get rid of him.

To sell a man intoxicants and then arrest him for doing exactly what the liquor made him do, is similar to inocculating a man with the itch and then fining him for scratching.

The good people of Havre de Grace ought to banish the saloon and give the boys a chance. I am always on the side of the boys. They have a hard enough time of it anyway.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, MAY 1, 1889, IN THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, CHARLES AND FAYETTE STREETS.

It is said that a certain minister had used "Repentance" for his text for quite a number of Sabbaths in succession. A committee visited him with a request that he vary his text. He asked them if they had all repented, and they replied that they could not say they had. "Well, then," he said, "I shall continue the text until you all repent." Now this is my excuse for speaking to you to-night on the subject of Temperance or Prohibition, because we have not obtained it throughout the State of Maryland, and some of us propose to continue speaking on this subject just as long as we are able to do so, or until the constitutional amendment is adopted by the good people of this state. We represent the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, the child of our honored president, William Daniel, in this fight.

This Alliance stands first for local option in any district, however small; then for county local option; and then for constitutional amendment for the state. We are asked, "Why not except Baltimore?" Simply because Baltimore is the biggest center of them all, and there can be no such thing as absolute prohibition until the business is outlawed in the city of Baltimore. Baltimore will not let the counties have prohibition; therefore, the people of the state are not willing to let Baltimore have license one day longer than they can help it.

It seems to me that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of this vast audience to discuss the right to submit a constitutional amendment to the whole people of Maryland, prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within her boundary. I quote the following from the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the State of Maryland:

"Article 1. That all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and is instituted for the good of the people.

And that they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such a manner as they may deem expedient."

"Article 4. That monopolies are *odious*, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered."

"Article 43. That the legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue; the extension of a judicious system of general education; the promotion of literature, the arts, the sciences, manufactures, agriculture, commerce, and a general amelioration of the condition of the people."

There can be no possible doubt as to the right of the people of Maryland to submit the amendment we propose. The only question that is open for discussion is, Will it be to the best interests of the people of the state to destroy the liquor traffic within its borders, or allow it to go on breeding poverty, degeneracy and crime, as heretofore? The great benefits enjoyed by the counties of Maryland under local option, although every effort is made by the liquor dealers of Baltimore to destroy the efficiency of the law, is sufficient proof of its great value and these benefits should be extended throughout the state. Local option in many counties means empty jails, less pauperism, and less crime, and more happiness and greater prosperity.

In Baltimore the assessable basis of taxation is $265,000,000; $200,000,000 is real estate, and the other $65,000,000 is personal property. There are 2726 retail liquor dealers; and estimating their income at $3000 each per year, they would receive $8,178,000 annually. There are 5136 in the state, and on the same basis they would receive $15,408,000 annually. $200,000,000 real estate in Baltimore, interest at 4 per cent, amounts to $8,000,000. Therefore, we drink up 4 per cent interest on the value of our real estate each year. The capital of the banks amounts to $12,000,000. Hence, we drink up the capital of all the banks in about 1½ years. The total amount collected in Baltimore by taxation is $4,854,856.15, just about half our drink bill. The number of schools is 136, the number of churches is 270, and the number of teachers is 1011. The amount paid teachers annually is about $585,544, and our drink bill is about 16 times as much. The value of school property is about $1,269,611. We are drinking up the value of our school property 6 times each year.

Alcoholic stimulants produce the greater part of all the crime we have to contend with. Alcohol fills our jails, alms-houses and penitentiaries. It produces about half of our insane, and about half the idiots in the land, and is the most prolific source of political corruption we have to deal with in our city government. We speak of the saloon because it represents the counter over which the terrible poison, alcohol, is marketed.

[From *The Baltimore Methodist*, Nov. 23, 1889.]

GOOD TESTIMONY,

The following paper has come into our hands, and we gladly give it a place in our columns, as we can confirm it by our own personal testimony:

"GRAND HOTEL, PARIS, Sept. 2, 1889.

"We, the undersigned members of a European excursion party, which sailed from New York City June 26, 1889, having practised total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, do most respectfully recommend this course to all American travellers abroad as well as whilst at home, as most productive of good health and morals.

"We are unable to account for the prevailing opinion at home, that the American must drink beer and wine when in Europe, unless this is the result of appetite and social custom on the one hand, and a desire to sell a most profitable and plentiful article on the other.

"Many physicians, managers of parties, guides, and many citizens, seem to vie with each other in creating and promoting the belief that pure and life-giving water is not to be found on the Continent of Europe.

"Those who drink beer for its nourishment certainly forget that the great German chemist, Liebig, declared that there was not as much nutriment in a gallon of beer as in the meal that could be held on a knife-point. We have found excellent drinking water wherever we have been. Should impure water be found elsewhere, we submit that it does not seem rational to attempt purification by adding alcoholic mixtures which are poisonous to the human system. Among the places visited by us are the following: Liverpool, London, Brussels, Cologne, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Munich, Verona, Venice, Florence, Interlacken, Berne, Chamouni, Geneva and Paris.

"(PROF.) J. K. TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.,
(REV.) SIMON S. HUGHSON, Newark, N. J.,
(REV.) CORNELIUS SCHENCK, Plainfield, N. J.,
(DR.) C. E. LATIMER, New York City."

"New York City, October 10, 1889."

Dr. R. H. Plummer, of San Francisco, Cal., Professor in Cooper Medical College of that city, who has just returned from a 12 months' trip around the world, through Asia, Africa and Europe, with his wife and two sons, confirms the above, and says that in their travels they discarded alcoholic drinks, finding no necessity for their use.

We ourselves visited more than twice as many places in Europe as are named in the above statement, and found no more necessity in any one of them to drink aught else than tea, coffee, or water, than we have ever found in any American city. In many places we found the water especially good. In Switzerland it was a luxury. Once, on the summit of the Alps, as the diligences stopped at a little inn, we called for water, and a glass pitcher, full of the clear, sparkling and almost ice-cold fluid, was placed by our plate. Our fellow travellers looked at us with surprise, others with disdain upon their features. Finally, one pronounced his wine

not good, and we offered him a glass of water, which he took with a semi-reluctant air. After tasting it, he smacked his lips and then hastily emptied the glass and asked for more. Others followed his example, and soon the entire tableful was converted into a cold-water party. We will never forget the refreshing draughts we took of the pure element on that occasion.

A gentleman who travelled in our party for a short time began using beer, which he soon pronounced "nasty," and then took to wine. This proved as nauseating to his stomach; so he tried brandy. After being sickened several times by the stronger drink, he concluded to try absinthe, the effect of which was to completely craze him for a time and sicken him unto death. All this on the plea that the water of Europe did not agree with him! There is but one rational explanation of the course pursued by so many Americans when abroad—they have either weak stomachs or weak consciences; and we are compelled to think that, in a large majority of cases, it is the latter.

[From *The Baltimore Methodist*, June 25, 1891.]

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 2, 1891.

To the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Temperance Text-books, to be used in the Public Schools of Maryland, beg leave to submit the following report:

On March 18 a circular letter was addressed to the Secretary of the State Board of Education, to the Superintendent of Schools of Baltimore City, to the School Examiners in all the counties, and to the principals of academies and colleges receiving aid from the state, making inquiry in regard to the observance of the state law requiring the "teaching of the study of physiology and hygiene, with special instruction as to the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and stimulants and narcotics on the human system, in the public schools of the state, and educational institutions receiving aid from the state," and whether the teachers were favorable to the introduction and use of said text-books.

Prof. E. B. Prettyman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, says: "I believe that the Provisions of Chapter 495, laws of 1886, are carried out in all the public schools of the state. The colleges and academies receiving state donations are required to report to the State Board of Education annually, as per Code, Article 77, Section 17. All but two or three reported this year that physiology was studied therein. I have specially called the attention of the principals of those not so reported to Act of 1886, Chapter 495. All the students of the State Normal School, during the course, study physiology, using either Martin's, Dulany's, or Medairy's edition. From my observation thus far I believe the teachers throughout the State are favorable to the use of the above text-books on physiology."

Prof. Henry A. Wise, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Baltimore City, reports as follows: "I beg leave to inform you that at this time

17,815 pupils of the public schools are receiving instruction in accordance with the law of the state, as follows:

High schools, colleges and manual training school..	1,741
Grammar schools—8th grade.....	1,052
7th grade.....	1,816
6th grade.....	3,118
5th grade.....	4,276
4th grade.....	5,812
Total.....	17,815

In all the schools of the city in which the pupils are sufficiently advanced, the instruction required by the law referred to is being given, and the text-books used are those which have been endorsed by the Maryland State Temperance Alliance. I think there can be no doubt that the dissemination of correct ideas upon the subjects had in view by the law must in time secure good results. It is manifestly important that teachers should do the teaching by example as well as by precept."

The County School Examiners report as follows:

In Allegany, "The law is fully carried out, even more than carried out; we have supplied each school with a complete set of charts on this subject. The sentiment of temperance is gaining ground among the young people."

In Baltimore County, "We have in use in all our schools Smith's 'Human Body' and Blaisdell's 'How to Keep Well.'"

In Calvert, "The law is observed, and while the text-books used in the public schools cannot be said to be strictly 'Temperance text-books,' they have a tendency to promote good morals and to teach habits of temperance and industry."

In Caroline, "We use 'How to Keep Well' in the 5th grade, about three hundred having been sold. In our examinations, questions are taken from that book. This is a local option county, and during its enforcement intemperance has decreased very fast."

In Carroll, "So far as I have been able to learn, the law on this subject has been honestly and effectively carried out. Out of 1,741 entered in the grades for which the subject is prescribed, 1,598 are reported as studying it regularly; of the 153 not so reported, I have reason to believe that many of them have been omitted by carelessness. The books are in continual use in the schools, just as geographies and spellers are. Teachers seem to be favorable to the use of the books and to take interest in teaching the subject."

In Charles, "Physiology has been taught all pupils sufficiently advanced to comprehend it ever since the passage of said law. Our teachers seem favorably impressed with the importance of the study and give it much attention."

In Dorchester, "In 1890 we had only 124 pupils studying physiology in our 140 schools. There is no compulsion in this matter on the part of the school commissioners. Many teachers doubtless decline to teach physiology for many reasons. Some teachers prefer other books, and as they

cannot get them, will not teach the branch. The law as a law is a dead letter."

In Frederick, "About three thousand copies are in actual use. Most of our teachers are in favor of temperance instruction, and I am fully persuaded that in the course of a few years the beneficial results of such instruction will become apparent. I shall do what is possible to further the beneficent cause."

In Garrett, "We are using physiologies in our public schools, which treat at some length of the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics upon the human system. I have made it a part of my duty in visiting schools and at public examinations to bring this before the pupils and teachers. The great hope of the temperance cause is in the rising generation. Our teachers realize the importance of this work, and nearly all of them are trying to observe the provision of the law in this matter. I feel sure that much good is being accomplished in this direction."

In Harford, "We are using physiologies in our fifth, sixth and seventh grades. The law is faithfully carried out, and meets with no opposition now, and my only suggestion is to let well enough alone."

In Kent, "The temperance text-books prescribed by law are used in the spirit of the law in all of our schools, and the teachers are favorable to their use."

In Montgomery, "The law is carried out faithfully both in the letter and the spirit. The teachers with but very few exceptions are favorable to the use of the text-books."

In Prince Georges, "These books are used in almost every school in the county."

In Queen Anne, "I am glad to be able to state that all the schools in this county are receiving instructions in regard to alcoholic drinks and narcotics. Above the fourth grade the children have special instruction, and the whole school general lessons once or twice a week. There is a growing feeling in favor of temperance in this county. The giving of instruction as above is very much approved by the parents."

In Somerset, "The physiologies are used in all the schools of our county. Six hundred and eighty-one pupils were studying physiologies this last year and I think the same number this year. All the teachers, as far as I know, are favorable to their use."

In St. Mary's, "We teach in our public schools physiology and hygiene, but I am sorry to say that Old Bacchus still holds his devotees with an iron grasp. Certain religious denominations have very stringent rules regarding temperance, while others, I am sorry to say, may not encourage, yet they tolerate intemperance. We may teach temperance in our schools, but without the co-operation of home and church, whose influences are the most powerful in shaping the characters of our sons and daughters, our teaching will be in vain. Our teachers are in favor of temperance text-books."

In Talbot, "We use physiologies in the fifth, sixth and eighth grades. Many of our teachers are enthusiastic on the subject of these temperance text-books, and all, I think, are favorable to their use. The temperance sentiment is increasing; the cigarette habit is increasing."

In Washington County, "We have about 990 reported as studying physiology this year, an increase of 26 per cent. over last year. It may therefore be inferred that we are making progress in teaching the text-books referred to. I believe the temperance sentiment is growing in this county; if not very rapidly, at least very steadily."

In Wicomico, "We are complying with the law by using the physiologies."

In Worcester, "I believe the state law referred to is complied with. The teachers are favorable to the use of the required text-books, and I believe that much good results in a quiet way from the instructions."

No response has been received from the School Examiners in Anne Arundel, Cecil and Howard Counties this year. Cecil reported in 1890 that all the schools in this county use the physiologies referred to. The teachers are all in favor of these books.

Howard reported in 1890, "The books to which you refer are used in nearly all our public schools. Very few teachers object to the books now in use."

Anne Arundel reported in 1889 that the books referred to were in use in that county.

This completes the reports from all the counties, 23 in number.

In 1890, 15,518 pupils were reported studying the text-books referred to in the counties, and 17,432 in Baltimore City, making a total of 32,950 for the state, not including colleges, academies and private schools. We believe there is a greater increase for this year, but the number in several reports is omitted.

Again we urge the friends of a common cause in the city of Baltimore and the several counties of Maryland to greater and more systematic efforts in strengthening the school officers in the grand work in which they are engaged, and not only to secure the formal introduction of temperance text-books into every school in the state, but to see that they are successfully used. Let us show the youth the yawning gulf before them, and then if they stumble into it our great responsibility will be lessened. Persistent, united labor all along the educational line promises glorious results for the temperance reform.

If the effort now made in the public schools is supported by like effort in our private schools, Sabbath schools, and in the home training, strengthened by example in the right direction, then we believe that hundreds of young men in this state who would have been sacrificed by drink and the cigarette will be saved to lead useful and happy lives, which will gladden the hearts of their parents and friends and make them noble citizens of this great commonwealth. It is claimed that intoxicants ruin one out of every six boys.

We are informed that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has secured state action for the introduction of physiologies, teaching the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, into all but eight states of our Union. This stands as a grand monument to their wisdom and devotion to duty.

The physiologies used in this state are the following: Dulany's Martin's Human Body, Dulany's Primer of Physiology, Dulany's Standard Physiology, Wm. J. C. Dulany Company, 8 East Baltimore Street; Smith's Human Body, and Blaisdell's How to Keep Well, J. H. Medairy & Co., 5 North Howard Street.

We desire to extend the thanks of the committee to the school officers of this state for their prompt and courteous replies to our inquiries.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. K. Taylor, Chairman,
Rev. R. W. Black,
Rev. W. M. Alexander,
Henry Janney,
Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin,
Committee.

ADDRESS AT BUSH MEETING, PURCELLVILLE, VA., AUGUST, 1892.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The other day when I entered Loudoun, I was more deeply impressed than ever with her grand scenery, healthful climate, and productive soil. Nature has been lavish in bestowing her richest gifts. Yet, if I were to inquire individually I would find that prosperity and happiness are not the watchwords of every household. It behooves a community so greatly favored as this, to exert itself in bringing about that happiness which I believe was intended by a kind Providence for us all. Yes, all else is right. It is man alone that is responsible for our shortcomings.

To-day I desire to call your attention to the part alcohol has taken in man's destiny. You are the jury.

First, I wish to look at it in the light of science. "This, above all, to thine own self be true, and it will follow as day the night, thou canst not then be false to any man."

"Man, know thyself, all wisdom centers here."

God governs the universe by fixed laws. Man's duty is to study these laws and regulate his conduct accordingly. Physical laws have an origin as divine as the laws that regulate the soul, all coming from the same great original source. Minerals, vegetables, animals, are all subject to law. The philosophical idea of food is: First, that it must be easily decomposed; second, food must not be decayed. Digestion, circulation, formative vessels, and hunger are all affected by alcohol when taken into the human system.

Man is a threefold being. Alcohol affects all—blood, fluid, flesh and bone. The elements of the body are carried to their respective places by the blood, as the freight on a navigable river, each particle being labeled for a particular part of the body. Oh, what a miracle to man is man!

Now, let us examine alcohol. Is it food? No. Is it decomposed? No. Does it contain nitrogen? No. Does it result from decay? Yes. Never a drop made by nature in the growing process. Alcohol in digestion coagulates the pepsin and the albumen, and this greatly impedes digestion. Alco-

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hol is produced only from the decomposition of sugar, the result of putrefaction, and at the same time that another poison, carbonic acid, is formed. They are, therefore, twin poisons, having the same birth. It has the same origin as the malignant and fatal exhalations which constitute the genius of pestilence. Wounds in soldiers who have been drinking men usually prove fatal. Physicians in hospitals say that bone often refuses to unite with bone, but with ligament, in drinking men. Alcohol does not protect the system against cold. Naval Commanders Perry, Ross, Richardson and a host of others confirm this fact.

Alcohol is a poison which strikes directly at the human brain. The human brain distinguishes man from man, and man from the brute creation. A universe dwells within it. It is the most sacred material thing that God has made. It is, indeed, the very laboratory of wonders, the very masterpiece of the Almighty. Thoughts have revolutionized the world. We mention Copernicus, Galileo, Newton.

We have seen that the body has local attractions for atoms of food. The same great law applies to poisons. Strychnine takes effect on the spinal column; arsenic attacks the mucous membranes of the alimentary passages; mercury, the salivary glands; white lead, the wrist; alcohol, the brain. It is this fearful fact that gives government and society their tremendous interest in this question. Inebriates transmit mental disorder to their offspring. 300 cases of insane in Massachusetts examined by Dr. Howe were offspring of drunkards. Its victims know no bounds.

You cannot interfere with a delicate machine without injuring it. How carefully you handle your watch! The brain saturated with alcohol is always more or less injured. Alcohol produces a pleasant sensation and excites a kind of wit for the time, but look at the reaction!

Such is an imperfect and hasty record of the workings of alcohol in the human structure. I ask the young man to give this subject careful consideration before it is too late.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE, MD., APRIL, 1895.

At the outset, I desire to say that whatever I may have to offer on the subject of future methods of temperance work, I have no intention of reflecting on the sincerity of any class of workers in the great temperance army.

But, ladies and gentlemen, the time has fully come when all who earnestly desire the speedy overthrow of the legalized saloon should meet together with uncovered heads and open hearts, asking for divine light and wisdom as to how we shall proceed further in this great struggle for the emancipation of our fellow-man.

The Moses has not yet been discovered. I will not say has not been born. The method has not yet been evolved that offers any hope of a union of the temperance forces in one grand army. The duty of the hour is to unite. We must get together. Franklin said, " We must hang together or we may hang separately." In union there is strength. Look at the cable

and spider's web. Let us recognize our fellow worker as honest and remember that all our differences are of methods and not of principle.

Do not assume to occupy the judgment seat against a brother; but remember that, after all, he may see further along the path than you. A spirit of tolerance will go a great way towards solving the question of the most expedient method of destroying the liquor traffic. Think for a moment of the liquor traffic. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, in the United States Senate, denounced the liquor traffic as the gigantic crime of crimes of the nineteenth century. John G. Holland said whiskey fills 100,000 homes with misery and is poisoning the blood of the generations. Gen. Neal Dow says we are drinking up the entire wealth of the United States, real and personal, every 35 years—and in Maryland every 20 or 25 years. The cry is that with all that is done it is increasing, with the exception of last year, owing to hard times. 1893, per capita, 18.04 gallons; 1894, per capita, 16.82 gallons. It fosters pauperism, insanity and crime. It unmans the man.

In 17 states the vote against constitutional amendment was 1,920,977; for, 1,652,775. Majority against, 268,202. The Prohibition party vote in the same states was 110,000.

[From the *Baltimore American*, December 22, 1896.]

OPPONENTS OF WHISKEY.

Formal Organization of the Anti-Saloon League. Report of Chairman J. K. Taylor Adopted at the State Temperance Alliance. Will Have No Party Affiliations, and Proposes to Contend for the Total Abolition of All Drinking Houses. Governor Lowndes Promises to Sign Any Bill They Pass.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon of the executive board of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, at its headquarters, No. 116 West Mulberry Street, the committee on the Anti-Saloon League made a report, through its chairman, Prof. J. K. Taylor, which resulted in the definite organization of an Anti-Saloon League, already mentioned in the *American*, under the auspices of the Maryland State Alliance. The watchword of the meeting was given in the prayer of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Pullman, who implored "the closing up of every saloon throughout the world."

Professor Taylor read the constitution of the proposed League, which was received by the members, each article of which was considered separately, and finally adopted as a whole. Professor Taylor, before reading the report, supplemented it by a few remarks, saying, in part: "This is no backward movement, as some would intimate. Some will say that we do not meet the issue strongly enough; but from this I dissent. It is along the lines of progress, and will be productive of much good. It does not depart one jot from the doctrine of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance. Of course, all of us would blot out every saloon from the face of the earth at once, if we could; but this is impossible. The object of the League is to get people to co-operate who are now not connected with any temperance movement. We now have a great opportunity. Governor Lown-

des wrote to the president of this Alliance that he would sign any temperance bill that came before him."

All of the articles of the constitution were adopted without any discussion, except the second article. Rev. Dr. Henry Branch, president of the Alliance, moved that the article read "the enforcement of temperance and liquor laws," inserting the word "liquor."

The motion called Rev. Dr. F. T. Little, pastor of Starr Methodist Protestant Church, to his feet before it could be seconded. He objected very strongly to it. In part, he said: "Why, my friends, I do not see how any person in sympathy with the temperance movement can vote for the enforcement of 'liquor laws.' No, that is not our object; but we have a far higher aim, which is to prohibit the traffic of liquors."

After a few remarks of Professor Taylor in favor of the original article, Dr. Branch withdrew his motion, and the article was adopted.

The constitution is as follows:

"Article 1. This organization shall be called the Anti-Saloon League of the State of Maryland.

"Article 2. Its purpose is the abolition of the drinking saloons and the enforcement of temperance laws. This League pledges itself to avoid affiliation as a League with any political party upon any question of public policy not directly concerned with the destruction of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

"Article 3. It shall, in its constituency, be interdenominational and omnipartisan. Each voting member is expected to make it his rule and practice to aid in the nomination and election of candidates for the legislature of Maryland who will favor submitting the question of drinking saloon license to the people by vote or veto in his respective locality where license now exists or may hereafter exist, and to support those candidates for office who will agree faithfully to enforce the temperance laws.

"Article 4. (1) All persons who are in sympathy with this movement, and who will pledge themselves to comply with the provisions of Article 3, and who will contribute to the financial support of this League, may be elected members thereof.

"(2) The associate membership shall consist of persons who are introduced as opponents of the liquor traffic, and accepted by the League, and who shall contribute to its support.

"Article 5. The officers of this League shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot annually.

"Article 6. There shall be an executive committee, of which the president shall be *ex-officio* chairman, composed of the officers named in Article 5, and three or more other active members, to be elected by the League, at the same time and in the same manner as the officers of the League, which committee shall have authority to act in the name of the League.

"Article 7. Committees shall also be appointed to supervise the various departments of work conducted by the League, as follows:

"(1) On Addresses and Literature. (2) On Scientific Instruction in the Schools and the Press. (3) On Legislation and the Enforcement of Laws. (4) On Finance.

"Vacancies in committees may be filled at any regular meeting of the League.

"Article 8. Meetings of the League shall be held semi-monthly. Reports from all standing committees shall be heard, and such other business transacted as shall be necessary to forward the purpose of the League."

It is recommended that each League hold a public meeting on the 22d of February and the 4th of July, and that the third Sunday in November be Temperance Day in all our churches.

Mr. John J. Cornell was elected secretary of the Anti-Saloon League.

The committee on the Anti-Saloon League was composed of Prof. J. K. Taylor, Rev. W. A. Koontz, John J. Cornell, Miss Bertha Janney, Revs. A. H. Thompson, R. H. Pullman, D. Benton Winstead, E. T. Root, W. G. Herbert, Mrs. Emma L. Taylor, Mrs. Rebecca J. Broomell, Bishop F. B. Kephart, Dr. O. Edward Janney, Miss Mary Young.

[From the *Baltimore American*, May 13, 1897.]

JUDGES IN ITS FAVOR.

Their Endorsements of the Local Option Law. How It Has Worked in a Number of Counties of the State. Why Judge Russum Changed His Views. Letters from the Bench that Were Read at the Opening of the Annual Convention of the Maryland State Temperance League. The Addresses.

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Maryland State Temperance League opened yesterday morning at St. John's Independent Methodist Church, Liberty Street, between Fayette and Lexington. Rev. Dr. Henry Branch presided, and Mr. J. J. Cornell was secretary. There were 291 delegates present, as follows: Baltimore City, 224; Anne Arundel, 6; Baltimore County, 13; Carroll, 5; Howard, 12; Harford, 11; Montgomery, 15; Queen Anne's, 3; Washington, 2. The most interesting feature of the day was the report of the secretary, which contained letters from several of the judges of the circuit courts throughout the state, who were asked to give their views on local option. The fact that the judges whose opinions were asked live in counties where local option laws prevail is of special importance, since, instead of dealing in theory, it gives a practical view of the case.

The opinions of the several judges follow:

Judge Henry Page, of Somerset County: "In my opinion, the local option law has worked well. When it was first adopted, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining convictions in proper cases. At the present time, the difficulty seems to be the other way; that is, in preventing improper convictions by juries. The public sentiment of the locality fully respects the law, as far as my information extends. There are no violations of it, except in small ways, by stealth. The sobriety of our people is marked. A drunken person is rarely seen, and brawls and fights are things of the past. While order has been improved, trade has not suffered. The cry was once that local option would destroy business. That experience has proven to be false."

Judge Russum, of Caroline County: "As a general thing, the benefits of prohibition are unquestionable. The proof of this lies in the fact that the question has been twice submitted to our people, and carried the last time by a greater majority than at the first submission, so that nobody would ask to have the question resubmitted. I think this a fair statement of the situation, especially as at the first election I voted for license, believing that the people would send off and get liquor, and there would be more drunkenness than with license. Two years of experience convinced me that my reasons were all bosh. I saw its benefits, and then voted against license; and I would not vote for any man who would again open these rum shops at my door upon any consideration."

Judge I. Thomas Jones, of Howard County: "I can only say, in general terms, that, as far as I can judge, the law has been an advantage in our community, and has grown in public favor since its adoption here."

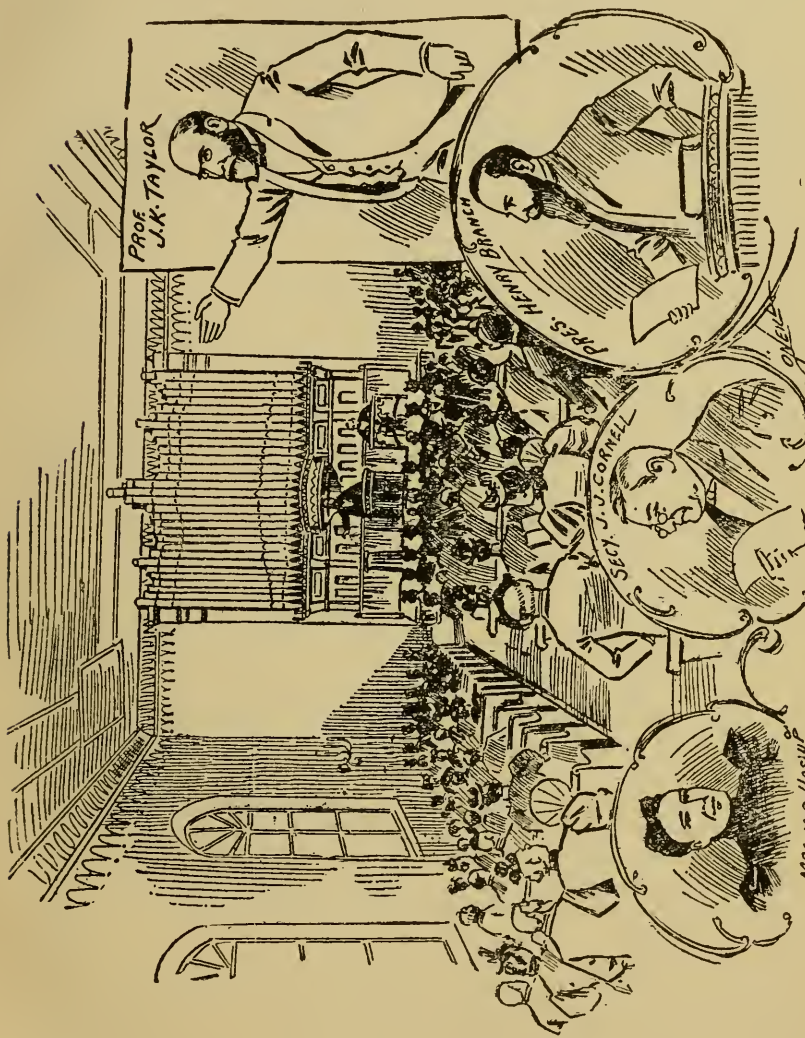
Judge James Revell, of Anne Arundel: "While the local option law was in force in the city of Annapolis, the records show that there was a marked diminution of the number of cases of drunk and disorderly conduct, and the cases which are so often the results of intoxicating drink. I am also convinced, from my experience on the bench, that in those districts of Anne Arundel County where the local option law yet prevails that there has been a lessening of crime, and a better condition of affairs."

Judge John A. Lynch, of Frederick County: "Speaking generally, I can truthfully say local option has done a great deal of good in this and Montgomery counties. I have always voted in favor of it whenever I have had an opportunity to do so."

Judge Henry Lloyd, of Dorchester County: "My views incline me to regard the general effect of the law as largely beneficial to the community, and a great aid in repressing crime."

President Branch, in his report, referred to the improvements that are now being made to the headquarters, on Mulberry Street, near Park Avenue, a full description of which has heretofore been published in the *American.* He said it is futile to condemn the Board of Liquor License Commissioners if they grant a license in a particular locality. "Why," said he, "that is what they are there for. They are given but little discretion in the matter of granting or refusing a license; and when we go there, they know, if we spoke as we ought, we would ask that no license be granted at all. Then, too, the saloon-keeper has rights. Why, my brethren of the ministry, the names of ten reputable citizens are necessary to get a license, all of whom certify to the good standing and character of the applicant, while the approbation of only three men is necessary to admit me into the Presbyterian ministry. Yes, my friends, the saloon is a creature of the law, and if it is to be removed, it must be by the law. The ballot is the thing. We must send representatives to Annapolis who reflect our views. It is the sheerest nonsense to go to a man in whose election you have had no share, and ask him to vote for or against a bill."

Dr. Branch said the primaries were the important places, and urged upon all the delegates that they should see that the several parties nominate men favorable to temperance reform; and if they do not, then it is the duty of the friends of temperance to defeat any such candidates.



The Sun, Baltimore, May 13, 1899.

SCENES AT THE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Prof. Jonathan K. Taylor, in his address, entitled "The Anti-Saloon Movement," said some interesting things. He referred to the enormous amount of money expended in the liquor traffic, aggregating in one year over one hundred million dollars. "The highwayman is satisfied with your money, leaving life, health and reputation; but intemperance claims all." To the press of Baltimore the cause of temperance owes much; for had it been silent during the last session of the legislature, much that was not done would have been done. "The time has come," he exclaimed, "when you can control the press on such an issue. Let us not go backward in this movement. Nearly one-half of the counties have already been redeemed, and I believe that the other half can be gained at the next election, provided all the temperance forces in the state can be united. We must let the politicians know that if they put up men unfavorable to temperance reform we will defeat them; nor must we forget the men who stood in our way at the last session of the legislature."

He suggested that the city and counties be thoroughly organized for the election this fall. Professor Taylor also stated that the vast amount of money invested in breweries was exempted from taxation, as it was claimed that these were manufacturing interests.

The address of welcome was made by the Rev. A. H. Thompson, pastor of the Bennett Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, and was responded to by the Rev. J. E. Maurer, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Boonsboro, Md.

The treasurer's report showed that the disbursements during the year were $268.46, and the receipts $156.68, leaving a deficit of $111.78.

The following committees were appointed:

On Resolutions: Rev. A. H. Thompson, R. T. Smith, J. W. Pinkney, Misses M. J. Williamson and Della Sherman, and Mrs. Helen Cooper, of Baltimore City; Warren Choate, Montgomery County; Rev. J. R. Edwards, Baltimore County; Rev. J. H. Hyatt, Anne Arundel County; Mrs. Lydia L. Smith, Carroll County; Rev. J. E. Maurer, Washington County; Miss Annie E. Wrightson, Queen Anne's County; Benjamin F. Keyes, Howard County; Walter H. Thompson, Talbot County; Harry C. Hanna, Harford County.

On Nominations: Rev. W. A. Koontz, J. K. Taylor, John B. Dungee, Miss Mamie Smith, Mrs. J. J. Cornell, Mrs. S. J. Ralph, Baltimore City; Mrs. Sarah T. Miller, Montgomery County; Miss Etta R. Nelson, Queen Anne's County; Charles A. Herman, Howard County; John D. Roe, Baltimore County; Walter H. Thompson, Talbot County; Harry C. Hanna, Harford County.

In the evening a temperance mass-meeting was held. Mr. Walter H. Thompson, of Easton, Md., presided. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President of the Washington Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, President of the Maryland Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Gertrude Holt recited two selections, which were well received.

[From *The Baltimore Sun*, March 7, 1900.]

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The last speaker was J. K. Taylor, who declared that the principle brought out in the bill should be made lasting and urged that this general law, which lies at the foundation of our institutions—the will of the people—should not be repudiated. Mr. Taylor said he had appeared before the first temperance committee ever organized in the legislature, 20 years ago, and had appeared before all subsequent temperance committees. He spoke of the time consumed by the committees in considering the question of local option, and asked why they should not save time by accepting this bill instead of year by year listening to the individual county pleas. The bill, he said, is the same bill in principle that was here four years ago. He said he did not see how the legislature or the committee could turn the bill down. "We ask your committee for action," he said, "to put the bill before the House and let the members vote on it. The bill is as much a liquor measure as it is a temperance one, and I do not see how you can refuse us what we ask."

[From the *Baltimore American*, April 27, 1907]

DEBATE ON SALOONS.

Judges Stood Four to Four as to the Constitutionality of Liquor Licenses.

"Resolved, That it is unconstitutional to license liquor saloons in the State of Maryland," was the subject of an interesting debate last night in the lecture-room of the Friends' Meeting House, Park Place and Laurens Street. It was under the auspices of the temperance department of the Philanthropic Committee of Friends, and its purpose was to start a sentiment in Baltimore in favor of following the lead of the temperance people of Indiana, who are endeavoring to prove that the licensing of saloons is unconstitutional. They have secured three separate court rulings upholding their position—one by Judge Artman, another by Judge Christian, and the third by Judge Hutchinson.

In the debate the sides were taken as follows: Affirmative, Dr. O. Edward Janney and Thomas B. Hull; negative, J. Kemp Bartlett and Enoch Harlan. A general discussion followed their arguments, the leaders being Edwin Higgins and Mr. William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland. Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, who presided over the session, made a stirring and vigorous speech, contending that it is unconstitutional to license saloons, and quoted sections from the Bill of Rights to prove his contention.

The question was finally referred to the following, who constituted a "supreme court," to pass judgment on it: Messrs. Seneca P. Broomell, Joseph J. Janney, Caleb J. Moore, Lewis Lewis, William K. Bartlett, Kirk Brown, Eli M. Lamb and Richard P. Thomas. The decision, announced by Chief Judge Broomell, was: "The court stands 4 for the affirmative and 4 for the negative."

The discussion brought out the fact that there are 2,500 saloons in Baltimore.

[From *The American Issue*, April 18, 1908]

A GREAT SHORT SPEECH.

"Personal Liberty Ends Where Public Injury Begins."

The speeches under a five-minute limit at the joint hearing before the temperance committees of the Senate and House of Delegates at Annapolis, February 18, 1908, on the Anti-Saloon League state-wide local option bill, were of an exceptionally high order, and aroused great enthusiasm.

As reported in *The Issue* at the time, the speeches of the business men on our headquarters committee were not excelled. Each was a gem, with an individuality of its own. We asked these gentlemen to reduce them to writing for publication, but thus far have received only one. So many favorable comments have been made upon Mr. Taylor's "Personal Liberty Ends where Public Injury Begins," and his graphic point about "scientific instruction" in the schools, that we reprint the speech. It is a marvelous condensation of cogent reasoning and was delivered with a strength of voice and an intensity of earnestness which tremendously gripped the great assemblage and moved it to tumultuous applause.

MR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: We are here as citizens of the sovereign state of Maryland in behalf of the rights of the people under our democratic form of government, to ask you to enact into law a system of machinery which will enable the voters of this state to exercise the right which belongs to them of deciding by ballot whether intoxicants shall or shall not be sold in their respective localities whenever 25 per cent of the voters petition for this privilege.

Our government is democratic, pure and simple, being a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Under it legislation has no bounds except the public will. Under a monarchy power descends from the ruler to the people, his subjects, but in a republic power ascends from the people to the public officers or executors of the people's will. If we were living under a monarchical form of government like Russia and wanted this constitutional amendment bill, we would endeavor first to get the ear of the Czar; and if he approved, the law would be promulgated. In a republic like ours the basic principle is that the people must rule. Some say that this principle must not be applied to the liquor traffic, as it will interfere with personal liberty, but we must remember that *personal liberty ends where public injury begins.* More than half the State of Maryland is now under prohibition by local option, and the highest court of the state has declared the law constitutional. So extensively has this principle been applied in the United States that at the present time more than thirty-five millions of our people live in prohibition territory. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that since the sale of ardent spirits endangers the public peace, the public safety and the public welfare, no man has an inherent right to sell them.

The opposition asks: "Why not compromise by cutting Baltimore out of the bill?" We reply that there is no valid reason why a citizen of the state who resides in Baltimore should be deprived of his right of self-government because of his residence in the city. The legislature enacted a law excluding saloons from that part of the city bounded by Mt. Royal Avenue, Druid Hill Avenue, North Avenue and the Park. For some years I lived on Eutaw place, within those boundaries. The legislature voted to protect me from saloons so long as I lived in that district, but now that I have moved over to the south side of North Avenue I am not even allowed to vote to protect myself. If the legislature can, for the benefit of a few influential property holders, do this without even asking the citizens whether they want it or not, why should the citizens in the wards adjoining this prohibition territory not have the right to vote saloons out if they desire to do so? Gentlemen, do not permit Baltimore City to become the dumping-ground of an undesirable business forced out of the other Southern States without giving her the privilege of protection. This bill, however, does not close a single saloon, but simply leaves the whole matter to the voters of a section to decide the question for themselves.

In 1884 the legislature enacted a law requiring that the effects of alcohol on the human system should be taught in the public schools. The boys of that period thought that the legislature meant that the law should be carried out, and thoroughly studied the effects of alcohol. They learned that alcohol is a poison. Those boys are here to-day as men and voters, demanding that you shall give them the power to *carry into practice the lesson which you directed they should be taught*, by allowing them the privilege of deciding by vote whether alcohol shall be sold as a beverage in this state.

Gentlemen of the committee, we ask that you report this most reasonable bill favorably and let each legislator relieve himself and the political parties of the responsibility by referring the matter to the people for settlement.

I thank you for your attention.

[From *The American Issue*, March 27, 1909.]

SPEECH OF JONATHAN K. TAYLOR AT LYRIC MEETING, BALTIMORE, MD., JAN. 31, 1909.

In the account of the great Lyric meeting for men only, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, addressed by Hon. Seaborn Wright, of Georgia, we referred to the applause with which the address of Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, of the League Headquarters Committee, was received by the audience of nearly 3,000 men, and promised to reprint that address in full. Mr. Taylor was introduced as chairman of the meeting, and on taking the chair spoke as follows:

"Considerably more than a century ago, a few fearless, patriotic men met in Philadelphia, denied the so-called 'Divine Right' of kings to rule, and proceeded to organize a democratic form of government in contradistinction to a monarchy. This was intended to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

"Under a monarchy, power descends from the ruler to the people—his subjects. Under a democratic-republican form of government, power ascends from the people to their elected officers. The people are supreme. Legislation has no bounds except the public will under the constitution.

"The allied liquor traffic is the greatest as well as the wickedest monopoly of the age. It has placed King Alcohol on the throne and practically destroyed the form of government established by the fathers, and assumed a dictatorship over state and nation.

"In Maryland, our own Maryland, its agents through the political bosses have endeavored to subordinate the will of the people and to usurp control of the offices of the state, from the highest to the lowest.

"The state-wide local option bill simply gives to every voter the right to say whether he wants the saloon in his locality or not.

"There are 1,751 saloons in Baltimore, 110 hotels, 19 clubs, 50 wholesale liquor houses and 8 wholesale drug stores. Adding the number of saloons, hotels and clubs together, we have a total of 1,880 licensed places where liquor is dispensed at retail.

"The license is fixed for 1908 at $500. In addition to the license we note several other items of expense: (1) rent of the premises; (2) support of the proprietor, his profit and backing; (3) political assessments; (4) heat and light; (5) free treats and lunches, and (6) the cost of the liquor itself.

"I have made extensive inquiries as to the amount spent by the customers per day in each licensed place. These estimates run from $20 per day upwards.

"Suppose the receipts to be $20 a day, or $6,000 a year. At this rate, 1,880 licensed places would receive $11,768,000 from their customers. At $30 a day, or $9,000, which is considered nearer the average, the receipts from the sale of the liquor would aggregate $17,653,000.

"In 1908, the real estate of Baltimore City was assessed at $325,000,000 and the personal property at $298,000,000. Then, at the rate of $30 per day for each drinking place, we would drink up all the real estate in this city in 19 years, and the personal property would be consumed in 17 years. We drink up each year more than 4 per cent interest on the assessed value of all the real estate in Baltimore. Is it any wonder that the people complain of hard times?

"The capital of all the banks in Baltimore amounts to $30,000,000; but this vast sum would be used up in drinks in less than two years.

"The school property, valued at $4,377,000, could be disposed of in the saloon in three months. We pay teachers salaries of $1,464,000 a year, but we would drink up this amount in a month.

"The taxes collected on the real and personal property in Baltimore amount to about $6,000,000—one-third of our annual drink bill.

"We collect in licenses on the liquor traffic about $1,000,000, $750,000 being Baltimore's share for the privilege of destroying $17,000,000 of the people's money without giving them one cent of value in return. If these estimates are too high, will the trade kindly furnish us with the correct figures? It will be interesting to see the actual sales of the 110 hotels, 19 clubs and the more frequented saloons.

"What a farce this idea of high license is when we consider it as a business proposition. It reminds me of the girl who did not want the man, but married him to get rid of him.

"The plea that we must tax the liquor traffic to pay for some of the damage it does appears ridiculous in the light of the fact that we permit all the breweries and manufactories to go free of taxation under the law exempting manufactories from taxation. Why not exempt only those manufactories that in some way benefit somebody?

"'But,' says some one, 'you propose to destroy the liberty of the people.' You must remember, however, that personal liberty *ends* where public injury *begins*.

"Whenever I hear the pleadings of the liquor traffic for consideration, it reminds me of the boy who murdered his father and mother and then pleaded with the judge for leniency on the ground that he was an orphan.

"This, my fellow citizens, is an irrepressible conflict, in which the influence of each man and each church must now be counted either on the one side or the other. There is no longer any middle ground.

"That uncrowned queen, Miss Willard, said, 'A saw-mill uses up logs; a rum-mill, boys.'

"I have no unkind words for the men engaged in this nefarious traffic, as they are in it with the sanction of the law for which we are responsible.

"But I despise the saloon. It undermines our form of government; it undermines health; it undermines Christian effort; it poisons the blood of the generations. It fills our alms-houses, jails and penitentiaries; it furnishes more than half the inmates of our insane institutions, and is responsible for more than half the idiots born into the world. It is responsible for from 75 to 90 per cent of all crime. It burdens the people with a taxation too grievous to be borne, and sends a hundred thousand human beings annually to untimely graves.

"I hate the saloon. And I pray Almighty God that I may have a daily increasing capacity to hate."

[NOTE.—Liquor men have been fussing ever since these figures of Mr. Taylor were published, but have failed absolutely, although challenged to do so, to submit any figures of their own showing the amount of money that is spent for liquor over Baltimore bars.—Editor *Maryland Issue.*]

ADDRESS AT ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 3, 1910, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE: We are here as citizens of the sovereign State of Maryland, in behalf of the rights of the people under our democratic form of government, to ask you to enact into law a system of machinery which will enable the voters of this state to exercise the right which belongs to them of deciding by ballot whether intoxicants shall or shall not be sold in their respective localities, whenever 25 per cent of the voters petition for this privilege.

We find the following in the Declaration of Rights of Maryland:

"Article 1. That all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and is instituted for the good of the people,

and that they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such a manner as they may deem expedient."

"Article 4. That monopolies are *odious*, contrary to the spirit of a free government and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered."

"Article 43. That the legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, manufactures, agriculture, commerce, and a general amelioration of the condition of the people."

This state government was instituted, as declared in the Bill of Rights, not to protect any monopoly like the liquor traffic has proven to be, but for the diffusion of knowledge and virtue. Then why should the legislature give special protection to this business?

Three objections have been mentioned to me against this bill: First, its constitutionality; second, its infringement of personal liberty; third, no remuneration for property vacated by the saloon.

First: Constitutionality.—Our own Chief Justice Taney, whose bust graces these grounds, declared, over 60 years ago, from the Supreme Bench, that if the sale of ardent spirits produced idleness, vice or debauchery, he found nothing in the Constitution to prevent its abolishment altogether. I believe the licensing of a saloon anywhere in the United States is unconstitutional, and will soon be so declared by the Supreme Court. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, of England, 140 years ago, in the case of the slave Somerset, from Virginia, declared that slavery in England was unconstitutional because it violated the law of God to man, which was founded on justice, right and morality; that no law which was inhuman and immoral could be constitutional. This decision freed the slaves of England, Ireland and Jamaica. Our own Supreme Court has decided that the saloon is a nuisance and endangers the public peace, the public safety and the public welfare; therefore, no man has an inherent right to sell intoxicants.

Second: Personal Liberty.—This argument has been greatly overworked. The question arises, Whose liberty is to be considered, the parents of the boys or the liquor traffic?

Third: Remuneration.—Chief Justice Harlan, over 20 years ago, in the Kansas case, decided that there could be no remuneration when the people closed a saloon, it being declared a nuisance, because the property was not confiscated, but the business was simply ordered to be discontinued, and it made no difference how long a nuisance had been allowed to go on.

Does it seem sensible to spend thousands of dollars in an attempt to repair the damages of the saloon—namely, the various charities, public and private—in other words, to rescue a poor victim now and then from the rushing current whilst the state is licensing the throwing of others into the stream?

[From *The Baltimore Sun*, May 24, 1911.]

IN GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT.

Mr. Anderson States Position of Anti-Saloon League. Digging Up Facts on Liquor. Dr. Straton Reads His Essay Which Won $500 Prize. He Quotes Dr. Howard A. Kelly.

Attracted by the announcement that the author of the $500 prize essay of the Anti-Saloon League would read the winning essay, and that Mr. William H. Anderson, superintendent of the League, would define the League's attitude as to the Gubernatorial campaign, a large audience filled the main auditorium of Strawbridge Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Wilson Street, last night.

"The League will not seek a political fight this fall," said Mr. Anderson. "If a fight must come, it will be forced by the other side. Briefly, it is our purpose to lay before the voters the necessity of having a Governor who will not veto any measure that may be passed regarding local option. We want a man who will not be dominated by the liquor interests, who, if the legislature passes a local option bill, will sign it. The ring will not enter into this. If the candidate will take his stand as favoring local option and listen to the desire of the majority of the legislature when it passes such a bill by signing it, we shall support him, whether Democrat or Republican.

"It is twice as important to get the right sort of Governor as it is to have a legislature which stands right on this question, because representatives can be changed every two years, but a Governor is in for four years."

Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, the donor of the first or $500 prize, introduced Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Seventh Baptist Church, winner of the first prize. He stated that many essays had been written on the saloon question, but that the prize essay by Dr. Straton was the best he had ever read on that subject.

The second prize of $250 was won by one of Dr. Straton's church members, Mr. Daniel M. Henderson, 2117 Guilford Avenue; the third, $150, was won by Rev. G. I. Humphries, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, Pocomoke City, Md.; and the fourth prize, $100, by Mr. Walter F. Shenton, 1914 Linden Avenue.

Copies of Dr. Straton's essay may be had on application to the Anti-Saloon League.

In his introduction Dr. Straton quotes the originator of the high-license idea and various liquor men to show that high license perpetuates the liquor traffic, is now favored by the liquor interests, and operates as a bribe to the community. He then continued his discussion, as follows:

"Morally: Alcohol affects the brain cells, especially the tender ones which mark the highest stages of evolution, wiping out the progress already made by the race.

"Physically: Eminent Baltimore doctors are cited as the main authority concerning the physical effect of alcohol. The following is quoted from Dr. Howard A. Kelly: 'It is clear, in the light of experience and of recent

research work, that alcohol ought to be classed in the list of dangerous drugs, along with morphine, cocaine and choral—a drug which may so affect the will power as to gain complete mastery over a patient and in the end destroy him.'

"Mentally: Figures are given to show that at least 200 people go insane in Baltimore every year from the use of liquor.

"Financially: Taking the average for the country, $12,000,000 is given as a conservative estimate of the amount spent for liquor by the people of Baltimore over the bars of nearly 1,500 saloons, hotels and clubs; and at the lowest possible percentage, never more than 50 per cent and in some cases as low as 25 per cent, the liquor traffic's share of the cost of the police department, courts, jails, paupers, etc., is more than $1,000,000, wiping out the entire revenue.

"Industrially: It is shown that the manufacture of liquor employs 5 per cent. of the capital invested in Baltimore manufactories, but employs only 1.23 per cent of the labor. It has nearly the same capital as the men's clothing industry, but employs barely one-tenth as many people. Laboratory experiments show the decrease in the efficiency of workers as a result of drinking a moderate amount of alcoholic liquor. The cost to Baltimore through lessened efficiency is figured at $36,000,000. This is supported by Federal census figures showing that workers in 'dry' cities in Massachusetts received 16 per cent more wages than workers in similar industries in 'wet' cities in the same state. The entire cost to the city, counting the money spent over saloon bars and the various items of economic loss mentioned, aggregate about $65,000,000, which has been reduced to $50,000,000 for the sake of extreme conservatism."

[From *The Friends' Intelligencer*, Philadelphia, Pa.]

ALCOHOL AS A POISON.

At the close of the reading of a paper on "The Relation of Alcohol to Insanity," by Filmore Condit, of New York, at the biennial national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, held in Washington, Dec. 12, 1911, Jonathan K. Taylor, a delegate from Maryland, said that he had been deeply impressed by the overwhelming results from the effects of alcohol as set forth in this able paper.

But these effects are not to be wondered at when we remember that alcohol is a poison that directly attacks the human brain.

The body has local attractions for the various atoms of food. The same great law applies to poisons. Strychnine affects the spinal column; oil of tobacco, the heart; arsenic, the mucous membrane; mercury, the salivary glands; white lead, the wrist; and alcohol, the brain—the seat of life, of reason, of love, of hate, of all that makes life happy or miserable.

The brain is the most sacred material thing God has created. It is the seat of the intellect, that which distinguishes man from man and from the brute creation, and is the grandest display of the skill of the Infinite Mind with which we are acquainted.

[From *The American Issue*, Sept. 7, 1912.]

MR. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS AT THE LYRIC, BALTIMORE, MD., JANUARY, 1912.

At the great indignation meeting held at the Lyric last winter, none of the ringing short speeches made by prominent citizens gripped the audience more completely than the little address of Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor. We were unable to secure this for publication for many weeks, and then it was crowded out by pressure of other matter, but we consider it too excellent a model of a short platform address to pass it by, and so reprint it even at this date. Mr. Taylor has been from the beginning one of the members of the Maryland Headquarters Committee, whose fame has spread throughout the Anti-Saloon League circles of the entire nation:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: We are here this afternoon to consider the most important question now before the American people. If the saloon is a good thing, if it is a blessing, if it makes it easier for your boy and girl to climb the hill to Christian manhood and womanhood, prepares them for the service of life—then protect it.

"It is written 'By their fruits ye shall know them. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.'

"What is the history of the saloon for the past hundred years as compared with other forms of business? Its record is familiar to all. Can we find a single reason for its continuance one hour longer? The bakery furnishes bread for the people, the grocery feeds them, the clothing house clothes them, the shoe house furnishes them with shoes.

"The saloon returns no value for the money it receives. It robs the poor of the money that should go to buy food, clothing and other necessities of life, and in return fills the alms-houses, insane asylums, jails, penitentiaries. It destroys manhood and degrades womanhood.

"Prizes are offered the manufacturers of various wares for their finished products. Whoever heard of a saloon offering a prize for its finished product? Perhaps it might give a blue ribbon for the reddest nose.

"I have never heard of a saloon doing a single good thing; well, I will have to qualify that remark, for I have heard that a man was digging a well and, becoming thirsty, ordered his assistant to draw him up. While he was gone to the nearby saloon to get a drink the well caved in; so we will have to give that saloon the credit for saving that man's life.

"Chief Justice Field has said, 'The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery due to the dram shop than to any other source. It is a dangerous business, against the public peace, public safety and public welfare. No man has an inherent right to sell intoxicating drinks.'

"American civilization rests on four corner-stones—the church, the school, the home and the press. You know what the saloon is doing for the church; you know what it is doing for the school; you know what it is doing for the family and the press.

"'But,' a man said to me the other day, 'you must remember we get a million dollars from the liquor traffic.' I replied, 'Yes, but this license

tax differs from all other taxes; it it imposed to help pay for a portion of the damage done, and does not assist in defraying the legitimate expenses of government.'

"When you tax real estate and personal property, every dollar except the cost of collection goes to run the city government. The result of careful calculation made by Dr. John Roach Straton shows that to get one million in license from saloons it costs the people of Baltimore fifty millions. This is wretched financeering. Comment is unnecessary.

"When Congress passes the Interstate Liquor Shipment Bill now pending, the saloon system in the United States will be doomed.

"About one-half of the territory of the United States is now free from the saloon, and over thirty-five million of our population live in prohibitive territory. My friends, we have reason to be greatly encouraged in our efforts to destroy the legalized saloon by the galaxy of states where the legalized saloon cannot exist—namely, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, as well as parts of many other states—just as, in the Arctic region, the inhabitants welcome the first glimmer of light, which, leaping from peak to peak, heralds the dawn of the long-looked-for day."

ADDRESS AT LOCAL OPTION HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE, ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 15, 1912.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: In 1884, the legislature of Maryland enacted a law requiring the nature of alcohol and its effects upon the human system to be taught in the public schools of the state and other institutions receiving money from the state.

Such members of the Senate as the Hon. Isidor Rayner, ex-Governor Warfield, ex-Congressman Harry Wells Rusk, and Senator Peters voted for the bill; in fact, I do not think there was a single vote against it in the Senate. The House passed it by a large majority.

The Committee on Temperance in the House of 1886 most remarkably consisted of five men who were originally against the bill and four who were in favor of it. One of these members was, I think, from Harford County and kept a hotel. In an interview with him, he said, "I am a hotel-keeper and could not be expected to vote for this bill." We asked him whether he was sent to the legislature to represent the hotel interests or the wishes of his constituents. Upon being convinced that his constituents were in favor of this bill, he said he would vote for a favorable report. Imagine the surprise when the committee was called, that this member voted for a favorable report on the bill to the House.

There was one member in the legislature who kept a saloon on Fayette Street. We had an interview with him and we asked him if he did not think the truth about alcohol ought to be understood by the rising generation. He replied that as long as saloons were to be licensed he expected to sell liquor, but that he was perfectly willing for the truth to be taught the children and would vote for the bill. Now, gentlemen, 26 years have passed, and an army of boys have been taught the effects of alcohol and

stand as voters to-day, appealing to you to allow them to express their democratic right. They have learned that alcohol is a virulent poison when taken into the human system, and that it has practically but one source, and that is in the decomposition of sugar; in other words, that it is not produced in the growing process, but is the result of putrefaction or the rotting process. It is always a twin of carbonic acid gas—one of the subtlest of poisons.

Its effect as a beverage is always bad. They have learned that it is the chief source of crime and a prolific source of disease, pauperism and premature death, saddling on the state an enormous expense to care for its victims in alms-houses, jails and penitentiaries. It unmans the man and carries him downward, but never upward.

If used by stock-raisers, it would injure health and retard growth and development in animals the same as in man, if the animals could be forced to take it.

From one end of the country to the other we hear the cry for the initiative and referendum—give the people the chance under our democratic form of government to make their own laws and govern themselves. This tremendous wave cannot be stopped.

In the general onslaught along the line against the trusts that are encroaching upon the rights of the people, why protect the greatest trust, and the only trust that is absolutely useless and injurious, from the wrath of an indignant and aroused citizenship?

Is it continued simply because of the immense profit that is in this business—a profit which enables it to control the policies of the state, often naming the officers, from the highest to the lowest, and thus depriving the citizens of self-government.

The saloons are daily taking millions of dollars from the poor without rendering any value whatever in return. Yet there is not a saloon in Baltimore to my knowledge that exists by the will of the people who pay the taxes and are supposed to make the laws. In the counties not a saloon exists to-day by the will of the people except where the question has been submitted to them through local option.

[From the Official Report.]

ADDRESS OF JONATHAN K. TAYLOR, OF BALTIMORE, MD., MADE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 4, 1912, ON INTERSTATE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS, REPRESENTING THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: As Mr. Anderson has said, I have been actively associated with the temperance workers of the Old Maryland State Temperance Alliance and the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland for more than 30 years in an effort to bring about prohibition in the several counties of the state and the city of Baltimore. We come here this morning with a real grievance, and that is this: No matter what our state may do, we run up against this interstate shipment from outside. Take, for instance, Montgomery County, bordering on the District

of Columbia. That county was made prohibition territory a great many years ago, and became practically a dry county—so much so that, in conversation with a lawyer at Rockville, he pointed to the jail near the hotel and he said, "There is not an inmate in it, man, woman, or child, and that has been brought about by prohibition." I said, "I could not have believed it."

In the 23 counties of the state, as Mr. Anderson has said, 10 of them have prohibition laws, but they are overrun from the outside. Now, from Washington we have this liquor shipped in, and it interferes with the working of this prohibition law. You have no idea what a systematic effort there is being made to destroy the will of the people of the state by outside shipments into the state. For instance, suppose there is to be a public fair in one of the counties. They will get the names of old bummers and open speak-easies, whatever you may call them, or blind tigers, and bring the liquor to them just before the fair and these old bummers that we never expect to save will be dead drunk, lying all around, and then at the fair they will say, "Look here, see this man drunk, and that man drunk; you never see anything like that under license."

So we are here to-day to ask you gentlemen—I am not a lawyer and know nothing about the technical points of this bill, but I understand that it is to protect the people who are trying to protect themselves from this inundation of liquor from the outside, and we ask you to relieve us from this. We believe that the government has the power; that it has the strength to protect the people; that it is trying to benefit its own citizens. You make laws that control gunpowder, that control dynamite, and some one has said that we even protect the English sparrow. Put all these into one, and it is not a drop in the bucket compared with what liquor is doing in these prohibitory districts to make degenerates of our people.

It is the people that are sober and honest and industrious that we are proud of, and not the degraded by this miserable business. It is the thing that the nation is proud of, her citizenship. We ask you to assist us in protecting the people in taking care of the boys that will make better men for our state and for our nation.

In this old state of Maryland, where the "Star-Spangled Banner" was given to the nation, are we going to admit that we are so weak, when we are so proud of our heritage, that we can not defend the people under the flag from the aggression from the outside?

Why, Mr. Chairman, we have built dikes around the state, we have done everything that state laws can do to keep the liquor from coming in, as Holland has built her dikes to keep the water from coming in. We have built these dikes; but the laws of the United States are filling them full of holes, and, with all we can do, we are perfectly helpless. We ask you gentlemen to consider this matter and give us a law that will protect our citizenship in their efforts to make better citizens.

Why, to say that it is impossible—I remember reading when I was a boy when Daniel Webster delivered that great eulogy at the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument, when the crowd surged up and was about to break down the stand, and they called upon Webster to see what he could do. He arose and threw out his hands and said, "Gentlemen, go back; go

back!" They replied, "It is impossible." "Is anything impossible at Bunker Hill?" he said. I say to you, gentlemen, is anything impossible under the laws of the United States to protect its own citizenship from destruction?

I thank you for your attention.

[From *The American Issue*, May 31, 1913.]

HOW THE SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE LAW WAS PASSED.

In view of the widespread discussion growing out of the action of the school board in refusing the scientific pamphlet offered, and finally withdrawing its acceptance of the prizes, it may be a matter of interest to many of our readers to know something about the passage of this legislation.

The bill for it was prepared by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Superintendent of Scientific Instruction of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was presented to the legislature of 1886 by Mrs. James Cary Thomas, President of the Maryland Woman's Christian Temperance Union, together with other state officers and with Mrs. Hunt.

The legislature was slow to act, and finally, near the close of the session, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union appointed Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, of the present League's Headquarters Committee, as its representative, with instructions to secure the passage of the bill at that session, if possible. If we remember correctly the stories about it, Mr. Taylor went down expecting to come back the same day. He did come back, but only to pack his grip and stay down there for approximately two weeks.

Anybody who knows of the success achieved by Mr. Taylor in a line of business which requires a rare combination of diplomacy with mastery of the subject, will appreciate the priceless expert service which he gave to this task. It was no reflection on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that they could not get the bill through unaided, for they had no votes, but Mr. Taylor was a representative of the half of the citizenship that could vote. However, as public sentiment on the question had not ripened and temperance sentiment was not as militant as now, it will be understood that Mr. Taylor's success was due to the eloquence of his persuasion and to his fine tact.

Hon. Alfred B. McVey, of Elkton, then a member of the House, with much ability and fidelity to the temperance cause, led the contest in the House and finally secured its passage. The Hon. Edwin Higgins, although not a member, gave valuable service in helping the passage of the bill through the House.

We are not certain whether it was in the House or in the Senate that the amendment was put in to the effect that the text-book must be published and printed in the state of Maryland. It was intended as an unfriendly amendment, but Mr. Taylor accepted it without an instant's hesitation, saying that if there was not such a book available, one would be prepared to come within the requirements of the law.

After its passage in the House, and near the close of the session, the bill was presented in the Senate, Hon. Edwin Warfield presiding in the absence of Hon. E. E. Jackson, President of the Senate, and later Governor. Mr. Warfield, also later to become Governor, said, when the matter was sub-

mitted to him, that if the special penalty was removed and the violation of this act made subject to the same penalty as other violations of the law, he would favor it, and in his judgment the Senate would pass it. The bill was so amended in the Senate and unanimously passed, such senators as the Hon. Edwin Warfield, Hon. Isidor Rayner, Hon. Wells Rusk and the Hon. William H. Peter voting for it, in addition to the men like Senator Jackson, who were recognized temperance men.

The amended bill was then returned to the House, and through the efforts of Mr. McVey was passed at 11 o'clock on the last night of the session, and was promptly signed by Governor Henry Lloyd, making it the law of Maryland.

The representative of Dulaney & Company met in conference with Mrs. James Carey Thomas, the President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, Vice-President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, and Dr. O. Edward Janney, and agreed on the school books that would comply with the law, and recommended the same to the school boards of the state. Through the energy of Dulaney & Company they were soon generally adopted throughout the state.

The following is the act itself:

"*An Act to provide for teaching the study of Physiology and Hygiene, with special instruction as to the nature and effect of Alcoholic Drinks, Stimulants and Narcotics upon the Human System in the Public Schools of the state and Educational Institutions receiving aid from the state.*

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the nature of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics, with special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of Physiology and Hygiene, *shall be included* in the branches of study taught in the Common Schools, and *shall be taught to and studied by all pupils, whose capacity will admit of it, in all departments of the public schools of the state*, and in all educational institutions supported wholly or in part by money from the state; and that the said study shall be taught to and studied by said pupils in said schools as thoroughly and in the same manner as other like branches are there studied, and said text-books must be published, printed and sold in the State of Maryland.

"Section 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Boards of County School Commissioners, and of the Board of Commissioners of the Public Schools of Baltimore City, County Examiners, Superintendents of Public Schools of Baltimore City, and Boards of all educational institutions receiving aid from the state, to enforce the provisions of Section 1, of this Act, in the manner there prescribed.

"Section 3. *And be it enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

"JOSEPH B. SETH,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
E. E. JACKSON,
President of the Senate.

"Approved, this 7th day of April, 1886.

"HENRY LLOYD, Governor."

Two remarkable incidents occurred in the consideration of this bill by the legislature.

One was that a member of the House from Harford County, who was the proprietor of a hotel and who was put on the Temperance Committee no doubt to assist in making a majority against the bill, when the bill came before the committee said he believed the people of his county were in favor of this bill and therefore he should vote to give it a favorable report without regard to the particular business he might be in.

The other was a saloon-keeper on Fayette Street, opposite the City Hall, who voted for the bill on the ground that, while he would run a saloon as long as permitted, yet he would not place anything in the way of the children learning the true facts regarding the effects of alcohol. The action of these two men is to be recommended, and is certainly worthy of imitation.

A senator said that personally he was not in favor of this bill, but as the women had presented it to the legislature, and as they were the mothers of the children, and had largely to do with their raising and education, he would vote as they desired.

We have written this story from the information as to dates, names and important facts furnished us by those who had first-hand knowledge of the facts, but have made our own deductions as to the credit.

It is undoubtedly true that the strong temperance sentiment throughout Maryland to-day has for its foundation in large part the teaching in the schools of the effect of alcohol on the mind and body as provided by this legislature. It is an interesting coincidence that Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, as Vice-President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, which was the forerunner of the League, being conducted on the League principles before the Anti-Saloon League as an organization was started, should now be on the Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, which is aggressively pushing this instruction. And it is also an interesting coincidence that the old spirit of complete co-operation between the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Alliance, in securing this legislation, should be renewed in a co-operative effort to push the recent pamphlet, which pamphlet, by the way, was printed by the Scientific Temperance Federation, which is the legal successor to Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who drafted the measure under which it was offered.

[From *The American Issue*, March 28, 1914.]

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., MARCH 10, 1914, BY MR. JONATHAN K. TAYLOR, THE NESTOR OF ANTI-LIQUOR LEGISLATION IN MARYLAND.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments: We are here as citizens of the sovereign state of Maryland, in behalf of the rights of the people under our democratic form of government, to ask you to report favorably on Senate Bill No. 372 and House Bill No. 430, submitting a constitutional amendment to the voters of the state, prohibiting the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Our government is democratic, pure and simple, being a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Under it legislation has no bounds except the public will. Under a monarchy, power descends from the ruler to the people, his subjects; but in a republic, power ascends from the people to the public officers, or executors of the people's will. If we were living under a monarchical form of government like Russia, and wanted this constitutional amendment, we would endeavor first to get the ear of the Czar, and if he approved, the law would be promulgated. In a republic like ours the basic principle is that the people must rule. Some say that this principle must not be applied to the liquor traffic, as it will interfere with personal liberty, but we must remember that personal liberty ends where public injury begins.

The leading political parties have endorsed the initiative and referendum, either in their national platforms or else in state platforms; but they now put up the flimsy excuse that it was not intended to apply to the monopolistic sale of intoxicants. This reminds me of the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out.

A noted statesman said, "You may fool all of the people part of the time, and part of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

The Supreme Court has decided that the saloon endangers the public peace, the public safety, and the public welfare; therefore, no man has an inherent right to sell intoxicants.

Chief Justice Harlan, about 25 years ago in the Kansas case, decided that there could be no remuneration when the people closed a saloon, it being declared a nuisance; because the property was not confiscated, but the business was simply ordered to be discontinued, and it made no difference how long a nuisance had been allowed to go on.

The license is issued by the states as a special privilege, and for only one year at a time, with no guarantee whatever for a continuance. All who enter this business take the risk of a change in policy at the expiration of the yearly license.

In 1886 the legislature enacted a law requiring that the effects of alcohol on the human system should be taught in the public schools. The boys of that period thought that the legislature meant that the law should be carried out, and thoroughly studied the effects of alcohol. They learned that alcohol is a poison. These boys are here to-day as men and voters demanding that you shall give them the power to carry into practice the lesson which you directed they should be taught, by allowing them the privilege of deciding by vote whether alcohol shall be sold as a beverage in this state.

We sometimes hear it said that prohibition will substitute the illicit sale of bad whiskey for licensed good whiskey. Now, my friends, there is no such a thing as good whiskey for a beverage. Alcohol is only produced by the decaying process, the decomposition of sugar; and is a habit-forming, irritant, narcotic poison. It is classed by the government and the druggist in the list of poisons. What right has the state or nation to sell a poison, the effects of which are only bad and destructive to the people,

merely because it brings cash to state and nation to do so? Why not sell other demoralizing privileges simply to increase the revenue?

There is no change in principle in going from local option to state-wide or national prohibition. Suppose there are 48 counties in a state, then a local option county would cover one forty-eighth of the state, and as there are 48 states in the union, one state is one forty-eighth of the union. So you will see it depends upon the size of the unit. It is true that we have been working on the line of local option, until now we have over one-half the state. Hence our adoption of state-wide prohibition to cover the whole state.

I heard of a young lady who was just married, and a friend told her she had a model husband. She looked in the dictionary and found that a model was a small imitation of the real thing. Now, local option is a small imitation of the real thing, which is state and national prohibition.

Over there in Washington are two resolutions lying quietly in the Senate and House, which, when passed, will submit the question of prohibition to each state in this union. When 36 states adopt it, prohibition will be the law of the land. We now have 10 prohibition states, and a liquor paper says there are 20 more that will go for state-wide prohibition whenever submitted; so you see, gentlemen, it will only require six more states to outlaw the liquor business in this fair land.

Maryland has always occupied an advanced position. She was one of the 13 original colonies. Now will you give her a chance to be one of the 36, or one of the 12 following at the heels of progress?

Gentlemen, I hear much said about the last election proving that prohibition has gone backwards. Don't deceive yourselves. In my opinion there are to-day more people in favor of state-wide prohibition than there ever were before in the state of Maryland; and there will be more to-morrow; and so on until the people have the relief asked for. What seems to be a backward movement is simply a halt to get a stronger grip, to wet the hands that they may hold more steadily when the real test comes.

Prohibition goes into effect in West Virginia on July 1, 1914, by 93,000 majority. The grand old state of Virginia, the mother of states and statesmen, will vote September 22 to destroy the saloon system. Reports from there say that prohibition will be carried by a big majority. Delaware has two prohibition counties, and the state will fall in line whenever the vote is submitted. Pennsylvania is being shaken from center to circumference on this question, and the politicians are thoroughly bewildered.

Shall Maryland be the dumping ground of this undesirable liquor business, driven out of all her sister states by law?

The growth of the temperance sentiment is best illustrated by the fact that the whole Pacific slope, California, Oregon and Washington, as well as Colorado and Virginia, will vote on state prohibition next autumn.

Does it seem sensible to spend thousands of dollars in an attempt to repair the damages of the saloon—namely, the various charities, public and private—in other words, to rescue a poor victim now and then from the rushing current whilst the state is licensing the throwing of others into the stream?

Gentlemen of the committee, we ask that you report this most reasonable bill favorably, and let each legislator relieve himself and the political parties of the responsibility by referring the matter to the people for settlement.

Much of the valuable time of this legislature has been taken up in the interest of the young oyster. Why not give a little consideration to the interest of the boys and girls of the state?

I heard a story that ran in this way: That when Noah had completed his ark and the rain was falling rapidly, and there was mud and water everywhere, Noah called to two men that were wading through the water near the ark; one, I presume, was a hidebound Democrat and the other a reactionary Republican. He said, "Gentlemen, won't you come in out of the rain into the ark?" and one of them looked around—I do not know whether it was the Democrat or the Republican—and said, "No, I thank you, for I do not think there is going to be much of a shower anyway."

Gentlemen, I despise the saloon. It undermines our form of government, it undermines health, it undermines Christian effort, it poisons the blood of the generations. It fills our alms-houses, jails and penitentiaries, it furnishes more than half the inmates of our insane institutions, and is responsible for more than half the idiots born into the world. It is responsible for from 75 to 90 per cent of all crime. It burdens the people with taxation too grievous to be borne, and sends a hundred thousand human beings to untimely graves.

I hate the saloon. And I pray Almighty God that I may have a daily increasing capacity to hate.

I thank you for your kind attention.

NOTE.—Mr. Taylor has visited the Maryland legislature in the interest of some phase of the temperance reform each session except once since he located in Maryland in 1879.

ADDRESS AT GET-TOGETHER CONVENTION IN MT. VERNON PLACE M. E. CHURCH, MAY 14, 1914.

"Greetings."

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GET-TOGETHER CONVENTION: I welcome you with all my heart. This is a most happy moment of my life, and I know it is of yours.

The temperance forces have been battling away for nearly a century against the demon Rum in this youthful nation of ours, sometimes wisely and sometimes unwisely, but always with zeal and hope.

The Washington movement is perhaps most worthy of notice as an organized resistance to the use of liquor. My friend, Edward Higgins, has the original flag used in this state by them, which he will call attention to during this convention.

The W. C. T. U., in introducing temperance text-books in the public schools in every state in this Union, undermined the liquor stronghold and left it tottering at the mercy of an injured citizenship.

In December, 1915, it will be 50 years since I made my first address on temperance showing that alcohol was always injurious to the healthy person. A single incident brought this subject strongly before my mind and demanded an investigation. The incident was this: I was then principal of the Chester Valley Academy at Coatesville, Pa., and had brought my bride to our home in this town. We employed a decorator by the name of Campbell to put our house in order. He was a bright young man of pleasant manners and an excellent artisan, and performed his work to our satisfaction, but he was of intemperate habits, becoming very violent at his home when intoxicated. Months afterwards I was called up in the night by Dr. Blakesly of that town to bring a galvanic battery at once to Mr. Campbell's residence. I did so, and when I opened the door I heard him breathing very loudly and was told by the doctor that he had become very violent and his wife had given him two doses of quieting medicine. The first she thought had not taken effect, and she repeated the dose, and he was now rapidly breathing his life away. The doctor applied the usual physical remedies, including the battery, but nothing could resist the power of the deadly drugs, and he soon passed into the Beyond. I still, in memory, hear the screams of the poor wife and the loud weeping of the little girl. This occasion led me to a fuller study of the worst enemy known to man, alcohol.

In November of 1879 I established a business in this city, and soon became acquainted with Wm. Daniel, the President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance. The 10 counties in this state under prohibition, I think it is safe to say, with the exception of one county, are there to-day through his leadership. It was William Daniel who established, and who practised, the same principles as were afterwards adopted in the organization of the American Anti-Saloon League. In changing from the Maryland State Temperance Alliance to the Anti-Saloon League, not an "i" was dotted or a "t" crossed of the old constitution. Simply the name was changed, and that was all, so far as I am able to judge; and to Wm. Daniel belongs the honor of the first putting in practice the principles of the Anti-Saloon League. I remember accompanying him to the legislature back in the 80's, when we wished to present a petition asking for the right to vote in a certain county. The only other one living of that party is Edward Higgins. We were informed that there was no committee of the legislature through which we could make our appeal. Jos. T. Moore, who is still living, was a member of the Senate from Montgomery County, and was a strong temperance man. We made our appeal to him. He said, "It is true there is no committee, but if you will excuse me I will go in and have one appointed;" and he did so, the President naming the committee, and we appeared before it before we returned home. I do not wish to detain you further in the steps that were short many times, but were all in the same direction, making up the history of the great movement that we are here to-day to consider.

The last time I had the pleasure of an interview with the uncrowned queen, Frances Willard, she said to me: "I know, Mr. Taylor, that we honestly differ in regard to some matters; but I say to all my friends, go

right on with the best judgment you have, and all the energy at your command, and we will all be branches of the one great army; and the day will come when the call will go forth and we will all be consolidated in one grand phalanx against this monstrous enemy of civilization." My friends, her words have come true. The American Anti-Saloon League at Columbus last fall sounded the call, and, thanks to a wise Providence, we have all heard that call and are here to-day, the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition party, the temperance committees of churches and a host of temperance organizations, all of which have done gallant work in crystallizing temperance sentiment which I believe will soon overthrow the monstrous liquor traffic in this nation. It took 10 years to get the Webb Bill out of the committee into Congress. In four months we brought the National Prohibition Amendment Resolution of Hobson into the House, and there it lies to-day with about an equal vote for and against, so says a correspondent. Of course, this will not give us a two-thirds majority this session; but the doom of the liquor traffic lies in the next election of the House of Representatives, if we all do our duty. In the Senate the bill is still before the committee, and many think it could be passed after it is once brought to the floor of the Senate at this session. However this may be, the future is full of promise for national prohibition at no distant day. When these resolutions are passed, submitting to the different states the right to decide by states whether liquor shall be manufactured and sold in the United States, then the funeral march of the liquor traffic will be begun. With 9 prohibition states to support it, and, as a liquor paper intimates, 17 more states all ready to follow their example, making 26, only 10 more states will be required to make prohibition the law of the land. The area of the United States is 2,973,890 square miles. Prohibition has been secured over 2,132,746 square miles, over two-thirds, leaving the liquor domain only 841,144 square miles. The population is more astounding than this. The population of the United States is 91,972,266. Of this population, 46,029,750, making over one-half the population, are living under prohibition. Some one will say, "Yes, but these laws are not carried out." Well, for the sake of argument, we will just give you one reason for national prohibition, that if the whiskey power will not allow the laws of the United States to be carried out, then the whiskey traffic must die and the manufacture and licensing of the business must be stopped by the nation, just as the lottery and other evils have been disposed of.

The Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, in its session yesterday, decided, without a dissenting vote, that the slogan of the League for the future shall be: "State-wide Prohibition" of the liquor traffic in the state of Maryland, until it is an accomplished fact. This does not prevent the counties from adopting local option, and the League will assist whenever asked; but its policy is State-wide Prohibition and a union of all temperance forces in order to accomplish this grand result.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS AT FRIENDS' MEETING, PARK AVENUE AND LAURENS STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., FIFTH MONTH 16TH, 1915, WITH THE FOLLOWING PROVERB AS TEXT:

"Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues with injustice."

The vast amount of money raised each year from the licensed saloons in Baltimore comes directly under the great proverb of great revenues with injustice. No one could possibly measure the effects morally, physically, intellectually, financially and socially, produced by the licensing of the saloons in Baltimore for one year in order to receive a million of dollars for the city treasury. I often ask myself, "How much longer will the people of this city allow themselves to be so blinded by those who may make money out of this transaction as to permit its shameful continuance?" The only safety from the effects of alcohol, which is injurious to the system at all times and under all circumstances, whether taken in large or small quantities, is total abstinence. I have often compared moderate drinking and total abstinence to two bridges running parallel across a dangerous stream. One of these bridges, which I called the total abstinence bridge, has a tight floor safely protecting all who cross on it. The other is the moderate drinkers' bridge, in which the joists are separated, leaving openings between them. Those who are strong, steady of nerve, and careful, can step from joist to joist, and many go over in safety; but the weak and careless, the sons of those who have once been strong and become weak—many of these fall between the joists, thus contributing to that vast army of inebriates, whose lives are sorrowful, resulting in great misery and premature death.

I sometimes compare the great body of good, charitable people at work earnestly at great expense of life and property, in order to save a few who have gone over the falls, as it were, of a river into the turbulent water below, whilst the state and city for a wicked license system is by law steadily throwing victims into the same stream above the falls.

It is said that in one of the insane asylums they have a room set apart with water flowing into it from a spigot that can be turned off. To test the sanity of an individual, he is placed in this room, which is gradually filling with water; and if he is not sufficiently sane to turn off the spigot and thus stop the water from rising, his degree of insanity is established. Can we consider the people of the United States exercising a very great degree of sanity when they do not shut off at once the chief cause of man's degradation, inefficiency, misery and premature death?

The proverb is surely true: "Better a little with righteousness than great revenues with injustice." Friends, will we all take this question to ourselves, and in the quiet ascertain just how much aid we are giving to this license system, directly or indirectly? I feel it my duty to-day to call your attention to this as the greatest question of the hour.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS AT FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, PARK AVENUE AND LAURENS STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., ON OCT. 26, 1915, DURING YEARLY MEETING WEEK.

I am forcibly reminded of the great progress in the temperance reform since our small temperance meetings at Lombard Street some 30 years ago by the splendid audience we have to-night. Then we were endeavoring to secure prohibition in a few districts and counties by local option, and to-day we have 14 counties in Maryland under total prohibition, 3 counties where liquor is sold in but one place, and much prohibition territory in other counties and in the city of Baltimore, including the territory surrounding the new location of Johns Hopkins University; and we are now hopeful of electing a majority in the legislature favorable to submitting to the people a bill for state-wide prohibition. The position of each of the candidates of the leading parties for Governor is satisfactory on this subject. There are 19 states in the Union from which the saloon has been banished, and the saloons in Washington have been reduced from 1200 to 300. Surely this is most gratifying to the friends of the cause.

Abraham Lincoln read from the Bible that a house divided against itself could not stand. He applied this to slavery and proceeded to destroy slavery in order to save the nation.

The nation cannot survive half wet and half dry; therefore, we must make it all dry in order to perpetuate its existence.

The convention over a year ago at Columbus, Ohio, read from the same good Book that a tree that bringeth not forth good fruit shall be hewn down and cast into the fire. There stands to-day a monstrous upas tree in these United States of America, with its tap-root over there in Washington, and its poisonous branches extending throughout our land. Its fruit is bitter and deadly. It threatens our nation.

Let every man who has a vote see to it from now on that he uses it to send a capable and willing representative to Washington who will chop and continue to chop until this great upas tree is felled, and great will be the fall thereof.

Carrie Nation, with her little hatchet, cut off the branch of this tree that led to Kansas, and straightaway the people made that a dry state. We have now advanced from the hatchet to the big axe, and are looking for willing men to wield it until this baneful tree is entirely destroyed in this nation.

When I was a boy on the farm, they cut down the burdocks and covered the roots with salt to keep them from sprouting. Let us cover the roots of this great upas tree with salt so deep that it can never sprout, and keep a guard to see that the enemy shall keep off the White House grounds.

We hope by 1920 to boast of a saloonless nation and a stainless flag.

ADDRESS AT THE BALTIMORE MONTHLY MEETING HELD AT PARK AVENUE AND LAURENS STREET, DECEMBER 8, 1915.

As chairman of the Temperance Committee I wish to say that since our last report the returns from Ohio show that over a half million voters of that state declared for prohibition, failing to carry it by about 50,000 votes, reducing the majority of one year ago by about 30,000 votes. The temperance people did not lose the state as they did not have it to lose. They feel confident of carrying the state next year when a full vote will be out.

The three vacancies in Congress from New York were all filled by those pledged to the submission of the National Prohibition Amendment.

Three Pennsylvania judges of the Supreme Bench, favorable to the dry cause, and many county judges throughout the state opposed to license, were elected.

The two most active supporters of the liquor interests in former Legislatures of Maryland have been defeated, one a Senator and the other a member of the House of Delegates. A substantial majority in both branches of the Legislature of Maryland favorable to submission having been elected, and the Governor having expressed his willingness to sign the bill if passed, there seems to be no doubt but that the State-wide Prohibition Bill for Maryland will be submitted to the people by the Legislature which convenes in January next. When submitted we believe the people of Maryland will be ready to follow the example of her sister states of Virginia and West Virginia and make prohibition of the liquor traffic the policy of Maryland.

The prospect is bright for the passage of the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia by the present Congress. Also, for the passage of the bill submitting to the several states the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes, which when adopted by three-fourths of the states, namely, thirty-six, will forever prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverages, within the United States, and thereby take this vexatious question out of the political arena. We now have nineteen dry states, and the following states will vote in 1916: Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and California. The argument for opposing this bill on the ground of states rights has completely collapsed, as that is just what the bill provides for, namely, leaving the matter to the states for their decision. Congress is only giving the states their rights under our Constitution.

The enormous amount of money and time wasted by an army of good men and women endeavoring in some degree to ameliorate the effects of the licensed saloon, is awakening our people from their long and easy indifference to active work for the destruction of that monster known as the American saloon.

The determination of those interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors to prevent the enforcement of all legislation against the sale of intoxicants is rapidly forcing the people to the conclusion that the only way to secure full compliance with prohibitory laws is by National Prohibition.

Should Congress fail to submit the amendment at this session, it is practically certain that the temperance question will be injected into the

presidential campaign next year, as one of the leading issues, if not the most vital question for the two great political parties to struggle with; and if neither of them puts submission to the states in its platform, then a tremendous effort will be made by the temperance element in both of the old parties to organize an independent party, to draw the temperance men from both of the old parties, and no one can foresee which party will be the greater loser. The politicians will act wisely in averting this catastrophe by passing the bill for the amendment giving the people their constitutional rights. It has been truly said that no Presidental Bee can live in alcohol at this time.

A special Emergency Fund of $100,000 ought to be raised in order to secure the passage, at this session of Congress, of the bill submitting the Constitutional Amendment to the several states, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, within the United States. This fund to be used for advertising, for the circulation of literature and for various other expenses incident to the passage of this amendment. It is proposed to raise the amount named above from the friends of the cause in the several states, for the Anti-Saloon League of America, in addition to what is being done by the League through other channels and by various other temperance organizations for the same purpose.

In this connection we would call attention to James Hay Junior's book, a most valuable contribution to the Prohibition cause, entitled "The Man Who Forgot," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York.

There is much said at this time about preparedness for war. Why not prepare our country for war, if it must come, by first destroying the most formidable enemy the country has, namely, the legalized liquor traffic? This kind of preparedness will relieve our people of a tremendous load of taxation, too large and too grievous to be borne. The German Kaiser said that that army will finally be successful whose soldiers drink the least intoxicating liquors. Lloyd George said that the worst enemy England had was drink. Why not follow the example of the Czar and destroy the liquor traffic within the United States?

Dr. John Roach Straton in his prize essay declares that every dollar Baltimore receives from license costs the people $50.00 when you consider the effects, morally, physically, mentally, financially and industrially.

Phillips Brooks says, "If we could sweep intemperance out of the country there would hardly be poverty enough left to give healthy exercise to the charitable impulses."

The license system is wholly bad; and having no redeeming features, it should be destroyed by the adoption of National Prohibition at the earliest possible date.

The Hobson-Sheppard joint resolution proposing National Prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic was voted upon for the first time in the House of Representatives on December 22, 1914, and received 197 votes in the affirmative, and 190 in the negative. Whilst it passed the House by 7 votes, it lacked 27 votes of a constitutional majority.

This same measure will be introduced in the present Congress, with a good prospect of success.

[From *The American Issue*, June 19, 1915.]

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

We quote from the minutes of the meeting of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland held in January, 1906:

"Hon. Edwin Higgins stated that he thought the League should make some effort to prevent the location of saloons around Homewood, the new location of Johns Hopkins University.

"The President, Rev. J. F. Heisse, D. D., appointed Jonathan K. Taylor to look into the subject and ascertain what could be done to protect the university and grounds from the effects and influence of contiguous saloons."

In conjunction with the formal installation of President Goodnow at the new location of the Johns Hopkins University, it will not be out of place, perhaps, to call the attention of the citizens of Maryland to the action outlined in the above quotations.

Following this action on the part of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor called the attention of the then president of the university, the chairman of the board of trustees and the secretary of the board to the action of the League, and had from them assurances of their hearty appreciation and cordial co-operation in any step which should be taken to put into practical effect the idea suggested by Mr. Higgins.

As a result of the activities of these gentlemen, the legislature of 1906 passed a law prohibiting the granting of license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in the city of Baltimore within the territory bounded by Twenty-eighth Street, Jones Falls, Calvert Street north to a point 300 feet beyond Merryman's Lane, and 300 feet north from said line to Cedar Avenue extended, thence on the south side of Cedar Avenue to Jones Falls, and thence along Jones Falls southerly to the point of beginning. Homewood was thus carefully guarded by the forethought of these gentlemen from the pernicious influence of licensed saloons contiguous to the university.

It is well for the people of Maryland to bear these facts in mind, so that they may know that even before the first brick was laid for the new buildings of the great university, of which we are all so proud, there were those who had in mind the safeguarding of the morals and manhood of the young men who should through succeeding generations attend this great institution.

The following is the correspondence which resulted in the legislation referred to:

January 20, 1906.

Dr. Ira Remsen, President, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR FRIEND: Remembering how difficult it was to remove the saloons and accompanying disreputable houses from Madison Avenue near the Park Gate, I thought it would be well to suggest that some action be taken at the present Legislature to have the grounds around the new location

for the Johns Hopkins University and the boulevards secured forever from this source of demoralization.

I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject.

Your sincere friend,

J. K. TAYLOR.

January 22, 1906.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR: I thank you for your letter just received. I shall bring it to the attention of our Executive Committee at their next meeting, which will be held on the 29th inst.

Yours very sincerely,

IRA REMSEN.

BALTIMORE, MD., January 23, 1906.

R. Brent Keyser, 1½ E. Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR: The subject of the introduction of saloons near the new site of the Johns Hopkins University and along the boulevards that are now designed was before the committee of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League some days ago. It was thought better to call the attention of those specially interested in the matter so that they might take steps to secure from the present Legislature such action so as to prevent the introduction of saloons into the locality mentioned.

You may remember the demoralizing effect of the saloons on Madison Avenue between North Avenue and Druid Hill Park and how difficult it was to remove them when once established. I think all of the territory immediately surrounding the new site of the University and the boulevards should be made prohibitory territory, just as it now is from Mount Royal Avenue to Druid Hill Avenue and from North Avenue to the Park.

I sent a note to Dr. Remsen on the subject a few days ago and he replied that he would call the Executive Committee's attention to the matter, and knowing your very deep interest in the University, I take the liberty of calling your attention also to the subject. Will be very glad to hear from you in regard to it.

I feel sure that influential business men could dedicate this territory forever to healthful influences instead of demoralizing ones.

Very sincerely,

JONATHAN K. TAYLOR.

BALTIMORE, January 26, 1906.

Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, Fidelity Building, City.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 23d in regard to saloons near the new site of the Johns Hopkins University, and thank you for calling my attention to the matter. When the matter comes before the Executive Committee, I will see that any assistance we can render will be given.

Yours very truly,

R. BRENT KEYSER.

BALTIMORE, MD., January 24, 1906.

Major Richard M. Venable, Chairman Park Board, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR: In view of the fact that new boulevards are proposed around the northern part of our city, and especially near the new site of the Johns Hopkins University, I wish to call your attention to the desirability of protecting these boulevards from the unsightliness and demoralizing influences of saloons by securing a Legislative Act from the present Legislature to protect these grounds for all time.

You will remember how saloons accumulated on Madison Avenue between North Avenue and the Park, destroying the value of property and causing much disorder. After they were once established it required a great effort to remove them, and this was finally done by securing an act of the Legislature making the territory between Mount Royal Avenue and Druid Hill Avenue and from North Avenue to the Park prohibitory territory.

I shall be glad to hear from you on this subject.

Very truly,

J. K. TAYLOR.

January 29, 1906.

Jonathan K. Taylor, Esq., Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th, in reference to restrictive regulations as to saloons near the parks and boulevards. I am entirely in sympathy with this movement and will be glad to participate in any action.

The situation of some of the boulevards is not yet definitely determined and I take it the legislation would have to be in somewhat general terms.

Of course the boulevard from out St. Paul Street to Roland Park is fixed.

Very truly,

RICHARD M. VENABLE, President.

BALTIMORE, February 1, 1906.

Major Richard M. Venable, President Park Board, Continental Bldg., City.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor received in which you endorse the suggestion to keep Homewood and the boulevards clear from saloons. I have just received a letter from D. H. Buckler, Secretary of the Johns Hopkins Board of Trustees saying that they will proceed in the matter at once.

The residents in the district bounded as follows: From Druid Hill Park to the northern limits of the city and from the Western Maryland R. R. to the Northern Central R. R. are now signing a petition to make this district prohibitory. This bill, I understand is to be presented by Senator Perkins. This will make it more necessary than ever to protect Homewood and the new boulevards, as the tendency will be to drive the saloon in that direction. Will you confer with Secretary Buckler and make a bill to cover the boulevards so that it will support this bill?

Very truly,

J. K. TAYLOR.

January 30, 1906.

My Dear Sir: At the meeting yesterday of the Johns Hopkins Executive Committee, I was requested to thank you for the kind suggestion as to the protection of Homewood and its surroundings from the liquor traffic, made in your letter of January 20th to Dr. Remsen.

We will recommend the Board of Trustees to have the necessary legislation drawn, and if possible, enacted.

When this stage is reached your support will be very helpful and the committee feels most grateful for your interest in the matter.

Yours very truly,
D. H. Buckler, Secretary.

February 1, 1906.

D. H. Buckler, Secretary, Evergreen, West North Avenue, City.

Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor to hand. The residents in the district bounded as follows: From the northern boundary of Druid Hill Park to the city limits and from the W. M. R. R. to the N. C. R. R. are now signing a petition to be presented by Senator Perkins to make said district prohibitory.

Should this succeed it will make it much more desirable to protect Homewood and the boulevards, as the tendency will be to drive the saloon in that direction.

Sincerely yours,
J. K. Taylor.

[From *The New Republic*, July 30, 1915.]

BALTIMORE BUSINESS MAN'S TESTIMONIAL TO THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE EFFICIENCY.

Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J., July 7, 1915.

Dr. Purley A. Baker, Gen'l Supt., Anti-Saloon League of America, The Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J.

My Dear Brother Baker: Please find my check enclosed for —— —— dollars, contribution to the Anti-Saloon League of America. This is from a business man who realizes that the greatest enemy to all sorts and kinds of legitimate business is the liquor traffic.

Alcohol unmans man. It attacks the brain, the seat of the intellect, that which distinguishes not only man from man, but man from the brute creation. It dethrones reason, weakens the will-power and deranges the nervous system. It is a poison and cannot be taken in large or small quantities without injury to the human system; therefore, its effect upon efficiency and every line of endeavor is self-evident. It will dwarf and destroy the progeny of animals that can be induced to take it. Man, the noblest of God's creation, is no exception.

Business men spend millions of dollars in an effort to improve machinery and cheapen cost. Why not turn our attention to the improvement of man himself, whose labor is by far the greatest cost in all lines of endeavor?

ATTENDING ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE CONVENTION AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., JULY, 1915.

Right to left: J. K. Taylor and H. S. Dulaney, of Baltimore; Ex-Governor Foss, of Massachusetts; Governor Carlson, of Colorado; Doctor Russell and the Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, of Washington.—From *Philadelphia Ledger.*

I send this to you, my dear Mr. Baker, *because we have been co-operating for many*, many years in an effort to totally destroy the legalized liquor traffic, and thus free this nation from the greatest and wickedest monopoly of our day.

With kind regards and best wishes for ultimate success in these United States by the year 1920, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Baltimore, Maryland. JONATHAN K. TAYLOR.

During the Atlantic City convention, Dr. Purley A. Baker stepped up to the desk at the Chalfonte one evening for the key to his room. He was handed an envelope containing the above letter and a check for —— —— dollars. The signature is that of Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, one of Baltimore's most successful business men.

[From the *Baltimore American*, July 10, 1915.]

AT THE CLOSE OF THE SIXTEENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., "A BALTIMOREAN GETS AN OVATION."

Five meetings instead of six took care of the work to-day. In the morning meeting in the Auditorium Jonathan K. Taylor, of Baltimore, one of the men who more than any other has done much to finance the work in Maryland, was given a wonderful ovation. He was not down on the program for an address, but he arose after Dr. H. Russell had made an appeal for $600 to help defray the expenses of the Rail Splitter Quartet, and made the following brief announcement:

"I stand ready to give $100 if five other men can be obtained to give like sums to double the $600."

Wild cheering broke out as the crowd of several thousand people turned in the direction of the speaker, who had a very inconspicuous place in the center of the multitude. As the assemblage arose about the Marylander and cheered him, all that could be seen of Uncle Jonathan, as the Marylanders refer to him, were the features of his face and the closely cropped white beard.

Dr. Russell then asked if Mr. Taylor stood ready to aid in doubling whatever sum was raised, and he replied: "I'm always willing." Renewed cheering broke out, and then Dr. Baker stepped to the center of the platform and made the first open convention announcement that Mr. Taylor had given a $1,000 check only two nights ago. The money was raised.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE M. S. T. A.

We quote the following from Rev. Henry Branch's Annual Report as President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance to the convention held in Baltimore, May 26, 27 and 28, 1896, on the purchase of permanent headquarters for the Alliance, 116 W. Mulberry Street:

"The purchase of permanent headquarters, itself the dream of a vivid imagination, became the settled purpose of one of the most untiring, as he is one of the most intelligent of our consecrated workers; and the story will be told to you by the man whose clear head and generous heart have heretofore so largely shaped the destiny of this body, and whose loyalty, with unswerving devotion, has been a tower of defense to this cause. For wisdom in counsel, skill in management, and patient continuance in well-doing, Prof. J. K. Taylor excites our highest admiration, and should receive our most grateful recognition."

Rev. W. G. Herbert, in his annual report to the same convention, paid the following tribute to Mr. Taylor:

"To my friend, and the friend of every man and cause that has merit, whose life of unostentatious benevolence has blessed, and shall ever bless the world, in whose fertile brain was born the thought of a permanent place where the work of the Alliance might be carried on, and who in the midst of bodily suffering still thought, and prayed, and gave of his means, and by dint of personal effort has made that conception a glorious reality, to Prof. Jonathan K. Taylor I make my bow of appreciation."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

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LEWIS M. BACON, JR.

Building, 116 W. Mulberry Street, costing over $7,000. This amount was raised by Mr. Taylor, and the property is now owned by the Maryland State Temperance Alliance of Baltimore City, Incorporated.

By direction of the board, the rent is paid over each year to the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, as the Alliance is not in active work.